Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
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Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 293 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1918 | | |
| 10th December .. | Tanfield .. | .. |
| 16th " .. | Chanda .. | 6169 |
| 1919 | | |
| 11th January .. | Nagoya .. | 6854 |
| 25th " .. | Nora .. | 6703 |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1918 | | |
| 10th December .. | Dilwara .. | 5378 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| Date about. | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|
| 1918 | | |
| 5th December .. | Lightning.. | Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 8th " .. | Dumra .. | Karachi, coasting. |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander. | Tons. | Date of arrival. | Date of departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kosoku Maru | H Nagahiro .. | 3187 | 24th Dec 1918. | 3rd Jan. 1919. |
| Heishin Maru. | K. Ikuno .. | 3045 | 28th Dec 1918. | 6th Jan. 1919. |

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan, Italy and Marseilles.

| Steamer. | Commander, | Arrival | Departure. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumatra-Maru | H. Uyeda | 22nd " | 12th " | " |
| Kwando-Maru. | N. Yanagi | 14th " | 14th " | " |
| Shokwa-Maru. | N. Wakatake | 28th " | 18th " | Italy |
| Salgon-Maru. | S. Kondo | 7th Dec. | 20th " | Marseilles |
| Celebes Maru. | S. Memoto | 18th " | .... | Japan |

For freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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and to write with a bad Ink.
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*Try and reap its benefit.*
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombasa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisumo |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliva | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

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The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gat Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | SHANGHAI | TOKIO |
| NEW YORK | HONGKONG | OSAKA |
| AMOY | SINGAPORE | KOBE |
| CANTON | SOERABAIA | YOKOHAMA |
| FOOCHOW | SEMARANG | AKO |
| HANKOW | BATAVIA | GIRAN |
| KIUKIANG | MAKUNG | KAGI |
| SWATOW | | KARENKO |
| TAIWAN | SHINCHIKU | KELUNG |
| TAKOW | TAICHU | TAMSUI |
| TOWEN | | |

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDALE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorized ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,42,023 | 10 | 0 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 11,95,950 | 15 | 0 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Bombay | Jullundhur | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Karachi | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sialkot |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Srinagar |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Umballa City |
| Hapur | Ludhiana | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¼th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rate. Trial Orders solicited.
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Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisan.

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THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kyoto | San Francisco |
| Hakata | London | Seattle |
| Hankau | Moji | Shanghai |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Shimonoseki |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Osaka | Yokohama |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Fully Subscribed ..... | 10,00,000 |
| Capital Paid Up ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Invested Funds Over ..... | 30,00,000 |

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By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
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DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
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Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
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IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

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INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.
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Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.
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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.), postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot. Kathiawar, India.

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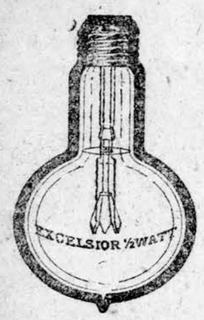


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and at Byculla General Stores, Byculla Bridge.

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**INFLUENZA.**

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whose beauty had been wrecked by a breaking out of pimples and spots on her face, had about despaired of ever being admired again when she was given a tip that saved her. To-day her skin is lovely as the petals of the jasmine, tinged by early dawn's rosy light. She has told her friends how she did it, and the knowledge is given you here. She uses Santiseptic Lotion, a toilet requisite that can be bought at most drug stores for Rs. 2-4. It is a truly remarkable preparation for all kinds of skin troubles and clears the complexion like magic. Not only pimples, acne, spots and discolorations, but also sunburn, tan, windburn and other effects of exposure to the air are quickly relieved by this preparation.

Santiseptic is easily procured at most drug stores, a good-sized bottle costing but Rs. 2-4. If your druggist cannot supply it, "Cash Chemists", Fort, Bombay, will secure, postpaid, a large introductory bottle.

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Because it uplifts the rupture to its proper position, unites the edge of the break and making 30 to 40 per cent. cure sure where truss is constantly and permanently kept. A RUPTURE SUFFERER usually finds great relief by holding the rupture with his hand. The CHAPMAN TRUSS is designed to act exactly as the human hand does. It lifts up the Hernia, holds it in position and is comfortable all the time. OUR TRUSS IS CONSTRUCTED according to the thorough anatomical and scientific knowledge and it ensures an upward lift under all circumstances.

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AMRUT BALM.

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The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and natural cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage, etc.), a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency BATALA (India.)

Dr. Bier's Erectruss

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DRY-CLEANING

is their SPECIALITY

*A trial will convince.*

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ABDOOL AZIZ & Bros., Vadgadi

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## "IONA BLEND"

SCOTCH WHISKY

Thoroughly matured and mellowed by age.

Largely used by Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

*SOLE AGENTS:*

**D. Cawasji & Co.**

ARMY CONTRACTORS,

20, FORT STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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MEDALS AWARDED AT BOMBAY, BENARES AND BHAWNAGAR EXHIBITIONS

SPLENDID SELECTIONS OF XMAS PRESENTS

A Fresh Stock of Dry Fruits, Dry Fruit Boxes, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc—

Wholesale and Retail, at moderate rates.

All orders are promptly and carefully attended to.

Samples free to Mofussil merchants. All Mofussil orders must be accompanied with a deposit of 25 per cent. of the value. Balance by V. P. Post.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

## RATANSI KORJI & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "Brazilnut"

*Dry Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents.*

Old Market, near Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE: No. 2945.

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM THE STOCK.

10 B. H. P. Crossley Oil Engine.
30" Circular Saw Bench.
3 tons Cart Weighing Scale.
Screen Cutting and Threading Machine.
Single Roller Platt's Gins ten.
Double Roller Platt's Gins (20),
3½ B. H. P. Oil Engine.
43-46 B. H. P. Gas Suction Plant.

Bullock Gearing (English).
5", 4", 3", 2" Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand Grinding Mills.
8' & 6' plain Lathes.
Myers Hand Pumps.
8", 6", 4", 3", 2' Pipes.
Tanks, Gearing etc.

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Direct Importers of Machinery, Mill and Gin Stores.

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(*BRANCH:* MURTIJAPUR, BERAR.)

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Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.

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*SPECIALISTS FOR*

CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.

L. TRICUMDAS & Co.,

70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel.—"BABULNATH."

*ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.*

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## BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

*Pioneer Cleaners.*

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

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## LION

TOOTH PASTE & POWDER

A scientific and efficient tooth paste with elegant finish that absolutely supersedes all other preparations for destroying decay germs, neutralizing mouth acid, promoting healthy gums and purifying the breath, it ensures sound and pearly teeth and keeps the entire oral cavity in wholesome condition.

Its delightful and refreshing flavour and its selected ingredients combine to make its use pleasant as well as hygienic, a combination that no other dentifrice can afford.

*Manufacturers:—*

T. KOBAYASHI & CO.

TOKYO

*Sole Agents—*

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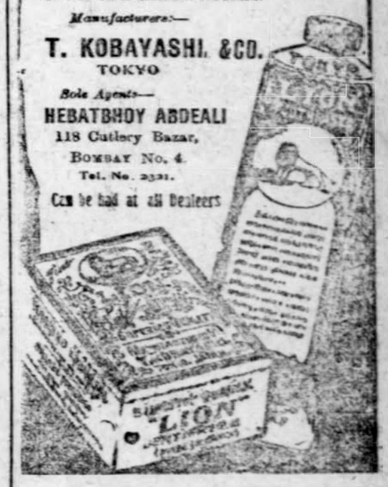
Can be had at all Dealers

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## ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY.

*Enquiries Solicited for:—*

ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS, (Moist-paste or Ready-mixed)

GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.

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THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.

Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES

MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.

Telegrams:—"Whitepaint"—'Phone No. 1953

*Factory & Offices:* BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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FOR

Influenza, Ague or Fever of any kind

Keep with you a tin of Our—

JWARANTAK PILLS

We recommend them to be an unfailing remedy.

They will help you or your neighbour in case of an Attack.

Price—Re. 1 for a tin with 40 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MAHISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar—KATHIAWAR.

*Branch Office—*

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters, improved model No 3. Visible, 2 clrs. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 190. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters. Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, good condition Rs. 215, Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 clrs little-used Rs. 250, Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125, Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100, Oliver No. 6 Brief 96 Characters Rs. 195, Mercedes little-used Rs. 225, Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85, Remington No. 7 Rs. 110, Remington No. 8 Brief Rs. 125, Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITERTYPE.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are matter you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & C., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

## LOST.

LOST—A SPANIAL DOG white chocolate spots. Leather belt with name S. D. Debu. Finder will be rewarded. Write to Box No. 1245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3496

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ADVERTISERS to know that space is available for sticking advertisement posters on the outer wall of the Congress Pandal. Apply for terms to the undersigned:—S. N. BOSE, General Secretary, Reception Committee, 33rd Indian National Congress, Delhi. 3501

WANTED—TO INVEST Rs 1,00,000 (one lakh) as a sound investment in a profitable industry, or safe running business; experienced man in the same must need apply. Apply to Box No. 1209, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3364

## EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service in permanent employ. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, with copies of Testimonials. 3402

WANTED—Young energetic English-knowing CLERKS, those experienced in Cinema line preferred. Apply Box No. 1246, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3490

WANTED—Experienced and Influential Canvasser for Mill Stores in Bombay. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 1254, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3529

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3455

WANTED—SALESMAN for Hardware Metals and Bhunder Goods. Good salary and commission. Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3452

WANTED—A COMPETENT COMPOUNDER, pay according to qualification. Apply to Dr. ABDUR ROGGAY NOMANI, Nagdevi Street, near Mandvi Post Office, Bombay. 3533

WANTED—FAST TYPIST, start Rs. 50 per month, only competent Gujarati Hindus may apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Fort. 3541

WANTED—An energetic TUTOR, strong in English, time 8 to 12 a.m. and/or 6 to 10 p.m. at Valkeshwar, one with progressive ideas will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 1252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3439

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from graduates Undergraduates, Overseers, Mechanical Engineers, Vaccinators, and clerks, etc. For terms of business, Apply to KAPOOR & CO., Appointment Agents, Delhi. 3520.

WANTED—TRAINED NURSES for the Bhagwan Das Hospital, Bikaner. Indians preferred. Send full particulars with salaries required to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner State, Bikaner 3503

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CONTRACTORS for grass plots near Railway Stations, cutting and carting arrangements to be made by the contractors themselves. For particulars apply to the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Kotah State, Rajputana, or decide the matter at the site. 3504

WANTED—An energetic and young ASSISTANT SURGEON as House Surgeon for the Bhagwan Das Hospital, Bikaner. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs 250 per mensem. Send full particulars, such as qualification, age, and post-graduate work with testimonials to DOCTOR S. R. MOOLGAVKAR, F.R.C.S., Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner State Bikaner. 3502

## WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM for Office in Fort, can pay about Rs. 30 to 35. Apply MAHIPATRAM RAVAL, 13, Bank Street, Fort. 3389

WANTED—Gentleman's medium sized superior silver or gold fitted DRESSING CASE in very good condition, fittings to be complete and in excellent order. Also a very chaste GOLD CIGARETTE CASE Apply with particulars to Box No. 1237, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3458

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN BACON by Getz Bros. S. R. SUBEDAR'S SONS, 16, Apollo Street. 3536

FOR SALE—Six Cylinder Chalmers Car in perfect order. What offers? Apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3535

FOR SALE—BUTTON MAKING MACHINES, Screw Threading Machine, Bullock Gearing. M. H. DINSHAW & Co., Green St. Fort. 3528

JUST received a large stock of 4 oz. flat and round and 6 oz. round empty PHIALS. Apply Box No. 1252, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3522

FOR SALE—BOILERS 18 by 5 pr. 100 Tangy Comp-condensing Engine 10 by 26 by 36 Platt's gins openers. Apply Box No. 1217 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

INVENTION FOR SALE—Specially useful for Soap and Dyeing factories, Cheapest process of making CAUSTIC SODA. Apply Box No. 1253, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3526

FRESH Cheddar Australian Full Cream CHEESE in blocks of 60-70 lbs. at Rs. 1/12 as. per lb. Up-country orders V.P.P. Write FRANCO INDIA TRADING CO., 373, Hornby Road. 3530

FOR SALE—4 to 16 ft. Screw cutting and self-acting Lathes, Milling Machine, 12 B.H.P. Ruston Proctor Oil Engine. Slotting Machine, Steam Hammer and various other Machinery. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum Bombay. 3532

FOR SALE—Good COURSING DOGS Rampore Tazzi Hounds with good Foxterriers. Rampore and Tazzi Bitches 9 (nine). Rampore and Tazzi Dogs 7 (seven), Foxterrier Bitches (three). Foxterrier Dogs 6 (six). Apply to KARBHARI, Manavadar State. 3500

FOR SALE—The red clay for gardens, back stones for buildings, and the small stones and pieces of the stones. Write DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS, c/o Little & Co., Solicitors, Apollo Street, Fort. 3359

TO BE SOLD—A MOTOR CAR, Didion make, 8 seated, in working order, suitable for taxi-car in mofussil. Apply for prices and further particulars, etc. to ACHRATLAL MOHANLAL, Contractors Mehmedabad, District Kaira. 3490

FOR SALE—LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 by 7 by 150 lbs. pressure, 50 to 150 I.H.P. Steam Engines 4, 8, 10, 21, 23, 30, 40 B.H.P. Oil Engines Finisher by Nesmith, Pump Bed, Donkey Pumps, cart-weighing machine Grinding Machines by Marshall 1½ in. Disintrigator, corregated sheets in large stock. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie, Bombay. 3460

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator | 140 |
| Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols, B. S. & Tab. | 190 |
| L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5 | 215 |
| Remington No. 10, Visible | 225 |
| American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 | ... |
| National Portable, New, with Case | 190 |

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS.—A brand new semi-Military Saddle with Stirrups, Girths and Bridle Rs. 85. A pair of brand new Brown Harness for 2 Tonga Ponies, very strong Rs. 80; A single Horse Brown Harness best brass fittings, brand new Rs. 80; An officer's 80 lb. Tent in good condition with Bed Table, Chair Stool, Bath Tub and Durry Rs. 250; A gramophone with 100 Select English Records in good condition Rs. 180. Apply:—MANAGER, EQUIPMENT FACTORY, No. 31, Main Street, Mhow, C. I. 3534

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—"TOUR PETIT." Commodious and well ventilated with five bedrooms and extensive grounds, outhouses, etc., at Matheran, December, 1918, to June 1919. Rent Rs. 3,500. What offers? Apply Box No. 1248, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3508

DEOLALI TO LET—Commodious Bungalows large and small, furnished, in the most excellent locality of Dhondy Road. Free from Consumptive Sanatoria. Apply No. 777 c/o Post Master, Deolali. 3523

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned Messrs. JAMNADAS NARANJI and ROBERT HAWKINS carrying on business as Mechanical and Automobile Engineers, and Contractors under the style or Firm of J. Hawkins and Co., at 158, Sankli Street, Byculla, has been dissolved as from the 1st December, 1918, so as concerns the said Robert Hawkins, who retired from the said Firm on that day and that the said business will be continued by the said Jamnadas Naranji alone as the Sole Member and Proprietor of the Firm.

Date at Bombay, this 2nd day of December, 1918.

JAMNADAS NARANJI,
ROBERT HAWKINS.
3517

### FREE HELP.

TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association
Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.,

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive Department of this Railway Company for the year 1919 are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Churchgate Station, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1918.

The form of tender can be had from the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, and also from the Loco Foreman, Godhra, on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Churchgate Street,
Bombay, 9th December, 1918. 3518

### PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff "for the purpose of expressing appreciation of the services of his Excellency the Governor, Lord Willingdon, and of the Lady Willingdon, and for taking steps to commemorate their work in Bombay" will be held in the TOWN HALL, TO-DAY, the 11th December, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) 3539

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Bara Wafat) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th December, 1918. 3519

### THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Ismail Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

CONFIRMATORY EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company which was to be held on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1918, has been POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

By order
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Office Manager.
3525

### THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING EVENING COURSES will this term be held for the benefit of those engaged in business during the day.

10 lectures on *Banking Law and Practice*, on Thursday evenings, 6-15 to 7-15 beginning on December 12th. Lecturer:—Prof. M. L. Tannan, B. Com. (Birm.). Fee Rs. 5.

6 Lectures in *Gujerati on "The possibilities of further industrial development in India, with special reference to the main recommendations of the Industrial Commission,"* on Tuesday evenings, 6-15 to 7-15, beginning on January 7th, 1919. Lecturer:—Prof. M. J. Antia, M.A. (Bombay), M.A., LL.B., (Cantab.). Admission free.

Apply to the PRINCIPAL,
Sydenham College, Bombay.
3540

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, 1918, for "Special repairs to the roof over the Commissioner and Taxing Master's office in the High Court Building, Bombay." Value of work will be about Rs. 7,700. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender Earnest money amounting to Rs. 390 three hundred and ninety only) in cash or Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorised agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

A. H. WHYTE.
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 9th December 1918. 3524

### MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for | 1,25,000 |
| One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for | 30,000 |
| 40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for | 25,000 |
| One Cotton Opener Double, complete for | 2,000 |
| One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete | Sold |
| Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for | 4,000 |
| Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3ift. and 3½ft., complete for | 1,000 |
| One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete | Sold |
| One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for | 25,000 |
| One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.P., complete for | 25,000 |
| One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P., complete for | 30,000 |
| One Green's Economiser, complete for | 4,000 |

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
3376

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RABIABAI, daughter of Fakir Saheb Kuraishi and widow of Rahimuddin Gadiwala has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance bequest, gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments or premises thereon standing situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Undria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1332, New No. 8512, Old Survey No. 2462 and New Survey No 3961 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 270 and Street No. 41 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Undria street, on or towards the North by the house of Amin Saheb Kokate and on or towards the South by the house of Valli Mahomed bin Mahomed.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3537

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOROBA BHIVAJI PATEL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 54 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground leasehold tenure containing by admeasurement 827 4/5 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602 C/13710, 13552 13688, and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294, and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 4C/3550, 2F/3550 and part of 3589 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3914(6) Street No. 101E and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Sankli Street at Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by the property of the Novatia Flour Mills Ltd., and on or towards the South by plot Nos. 19-20-21.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1918.

MANEKLAL and KAIKHOSRO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3538

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1161 of 1918.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 12th day of August, 1918.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

KESHAVLAL MANILAL, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Silver Merchants at Khara Kuva, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff

v.

LALA MANALAL CHANDUMAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, now temporarily residing at Lucknow. ..... Defendant

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant Rs. 3,243-6-6 as per account annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of January, 1919 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 16th day of August, 1918.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
(Sealed.)

The 16th day of August, 1918.

Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
3527

Certified to be a true copy.
N. C. DALAL,

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

ON BEHALF of our client Mr. MULJI PADAMSEY ASARIA, formerly known by the name of Lakhmichand Padamsey, notice is hereby given to the Public that our client attained majority on the 28th November, 1918, and that ever since that date he has given up and abandoned his said name of Lakhmichand Padamsey and has assumed the name of Mulji Padamsey Asaria and that since the said date he has been known and called by and has signed his name of Mulji Padamsey Asaria and henceforth he will be known and called by and will sign his said name of Mulji Padamsey Asaria and that all Promissory Notes, Receipts or Acknowledgments signed by him during his minority in the said name of Lakhmichand Padamsey were passed blank without dates and without consideration and that the same are therefore Null and Void and the Public are hereby warned against in any way negotiating or dealing with the same and that, if they will do so, it will be at their risk and the person or persons in possession of such Promissory Notes, Receipts or Acknowledgments are hereby required to deliver the same to us on our client's behalf at our Office No. 113, Esplanade Road for cancellation.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1918

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO
Attorneys-at-Law.
3511

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KESSARBAI, widow and Executrix of the Will of Madhavji Dayal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Bhimji Umersi and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground held from the Khote together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, two sheds of corrugated sheets, trees and two wells, etc., standing thereon and all fixtures thereto situate at Borivli, in Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 7,800 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 9, Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by B. B. and C. I. Railway line, on or towards the West by Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the North by the other property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by Kanheri Road.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3477

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. H. M. S. Kazrani and Sons and on account and risk of Mr. S. S. Benhen, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Office of Messrs. H. M. S. Kazrani and Sons at Bhesania Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

250 bags of Egyptian Loaf Sugar, ex S. S. Karagola and transhipped in S.S. "Shustar."

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sunderdas and Co., Solicitors for two of the Executors of the estate of Bai Kersorbai, widow of Dharamsey Lalji, with the consent of the Advocate-General of Bombay and the remaining two executors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following. Pearl bangles, pearl raifuls, pearl necklaces, ruby and emerald rings, pearl brooches, emerald nose stud, ear-ring, diamonds and rubies in packets, jewelled ponchi, pearl bunches and gold and silver ornaments.

The above is on view and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AT DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

On SUNDAY, the 15th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The Property of Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., etc., Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 15th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Deccan College, Poona, valuable and handsome specially made to order household furniture, consisting of dining table and chairs, old blackwood sideboard, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing table, hatstand, old blackwood screen, old blackwood table, Chesterfield drawing room sofas and chairs, arm chairs, revolving book case, old blackwood cushion chairs, table, glassdoor cupboards, cushion chairs, table, glassdoor cupboards, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, cane furnitures, carpets, crockeryware, glassware, old brass ornaments, etc.

The property is on view from Sunday, the 8th December, 1918, and Catalogues are published.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE G. I. P. Railway, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occured at Warehouse No. 5 of the Princes Docks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 14th December 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 2,000 Full pressed bales and loose cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5 Princes Docks which occured on 13th November 1918, comprising of Indian Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. F. Cotton raws and Coconada. (slightly damaged by fire and water.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 11th December, 1918.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 Brown A. horse, 12 years old about 15-3, good trapper with saddle and bridle.

The sale of Library of the late Mr. Sorabji B. Munsai advertised to take place WEDNESDAY on the 18th instant has been POSTPONED, as the same has been sold privately.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING WELL BRED HUNTERS HACKS AND POLO PONIES, AND HACKNEY HORSES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s yard at Gowalia Tank by order of the concerned.

(1) Fine fifteen grey waler gelding nine years 15-2 H. H. and excellent hunter regularly hunted for three seasons with Bombay hounds by a lady perfect mouth and manners has been operated on his wind pipe and has been working with the tube without any trouble since last 2-2½ years.

(2) Brown waler mare aged 15-3 H. H. fast and reliable hunter, hunted by a lady for two seasons perfect manner and up to weight sound.

(3) Thorough bred chestnut English mare, six years 16 H. H. and exceptionally fast, comfortable to ride will make a splendid hunter.

(4) Chestnut stud bred gelding seven years 15-1 H. H. regularly hunted last season with Bombay hounds has been lately broken to harness.

(5) Bay waler mare, eight years 14-2½ H. H. and exceptionally nice Polo pony, fast handy, and perfect manners absolutely sound.

(6) Grey Arab entire, six years 14-1 H. H. a very fast and handy pony takes great interest with stick and ball, and likely to make a good polo pony perfectly sound.

(7) Black Waler mare, aged 14-3 H. H. very handsome and reliable mare has done a good lot of district work goes in side saddle as well as in harness.

(8) Bay country bred entir six years 14-2 H. H. a very quiet and reliable back ridden regularly on Bombay ride will do for a beginner.

(9) Bay Waler gelding 6 off 15-2 H. H. a very fast trotter, ridden and driven regularly by a lady, showy, and well mannered.

(10) Grey country bred entire, four years 14-2½ H. H. broken to harness a very quiet and hard working horse.

All the above horses described could be seen at Messrs. R. Scott and Co., Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned.

EX. S.S. "KASODA MARU."

About 750 full pressed bales cotton.
About 48 Bales loose cotton.
About 2441 Bags um.
About 25 cases um.
About 69 Bales Goat skin.
About 56 Bundles cloves, slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above is the salvage of the recent fire which occurred on the above mentioned steamer on the night of the 28th November last.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Robert Road No. 46, Upper Colaba, valuable and handsome artistic furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others such as large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large chippendale sideboard and dumbwaiters, old blackwoo carved furniture drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinet, music cobinet, grand cottage piano nearly new by Bluthner, Cashmere furniture, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand table, dressing chest of drawers, soil linen baskets low and easy chairs, towel horses, single and double bedsteads door curtains, beaded door chicks, brass curiqsities, glass door book cases, one large marina telephone meat-safes, rich glass ware and crockeryware plateduare, and silverware, brass standard lamps, ice box with refrigerator, cooking utensils, real Persian and Indian carpets, large lot of garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Col. A. W. Sheen and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th Dec., 1918.

### MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 11th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building St. No. 149, Case No. 36, Soparibag Road. (Bungalow).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th December, 1918.

### BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.

23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 23, Church Gate Street the household furniture and a lot of jewellery.

Furniture such as drawing-room suites, cabinets, glass door almyrah, dressing table, book cases, writing table, side board, dumbwaiter, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, carpets, phonographs, records, etc.

Also several pieces of jewellery set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds etc., and some lots of pearl ornaments.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Property on view.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th Dec. 1918.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

All the auctions of Piece-goods for this day will be held TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, because the Piece-goods markets are closed to-day.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASKS LAVINGSTONES CONGO RED W. COLOUR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. R. Chimanlal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Luxminarayan Sons & Co.

8 casks each about 300 lbs Lavingstones Congo Red W. colour original packings.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 PACKAGES JAP. SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Harakhchand Makanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Mahomed Umar Chandbhai.

19 packages Japanese sheetings No. C. Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand & Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Meghji Kanamsey, Cloth-merchant near the bridge of the Musjid Bunder.

3 packages white dhotees quality of No. 204 8-9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES PLAIN WHITE ENVELOPES.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vithaldas Anandji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramanlal Manilal Khambhatwala and Co.:—

3 cases each 50,000 plain white envelopes.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES JAPANESE BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Ebrahim Cassem and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "Toyooku Maru."

5 cases each 2 dozens Japanese Bentwood Chairs.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Manilal Narottam and Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Gordhandas Hirji:—

2 packages Dhotees No. Chelchabili or other 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Mulchand Manilal:—

5 bales each 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 4308/8034 or other 40 yards.

3 bales each 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 4927 or other, 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES POPLINS OF KAHN KAHN'S OFFICE AND 1 PACKAGE POPLINS OF MARKENDRAI'S OFFICE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Bhat Jatashanker Jethabhai and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Bhat Nagardas Luxminarayan:—

2 cases Poplins of Kahn Kahn's Office.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Runchordas Purshottam:—

1 package Poplins of Markendrai's Office.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Morarji Govindji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Babubhoy Vrajlal:—

2 bales Grey Japanese Shirtings No. 999.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY GAGRAPATS.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Parmanand Chatrabhuj and on account and at the risk of Seth Narsidas Lavji Rumalwala of Bhajia Gully:—

10 packages each 60 pieces Fancy Gagrapats.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKET BRILLIANT DIAMONDS.

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by other of Seth K. M Nathu and on account and at the risk of the firm of London.

1 Packet 123 carats Brilliant Diamonds rising 3 to 5, 10 to 12 and 30/50 in a carat.

The above packet will be sold in 3 lots.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES COLOURED GAGRAPATT.

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Seth Amultal Dewchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Jeshangbhoy, Manilal (of Messrs. Khimchand Zaver.)

3837/44—8 Packages each about 60 pieces coloured Gagrapats.

3855/56—2 Packages each about 60 pieces coloured Gagrapats.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On FRIDAY the 13th instant at 3-39 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vadilal Purshottam & Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Chimanlal Babaldas.

10 Packages each 150 pairs Dhoties No. Surjokumari (quality of No. 92, Pattibordered) 12 to 16 yards.

1 Package 200 chawlos No. 9950 or other 12 to 18 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jagjiwan Liladhar.

10, Packages each 200 pairs white Dhotees No. 895 or other 8/9 yards.

6 Packages each 150 pairs white Dhotees No. 895 or other 10/11 yards.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT.

AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed alistic household and office furniture such as, dining tables, dining chairs, meat safes, sideboards, dumb-waiters, silk, tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas, and chairs, easy chairs, dressing and washing tables, bed room selected iron beds, teapoys, cane furniture, rich crockeryware, poredain ware etc, etc.

1 lot military socks.

AUCTION SALE OF 134 BALES YARN NO. 6½.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of the Asar Varji Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Bakilal and Co.

50 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.

On account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Damodar.

50 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mafatlal Jamnadas.

34 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Dec., 11.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

**Bandman Opera Co.**

in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

Wed., 11th Dec., at 9-30

**THE ARCADIANS**

Thurs., 12th Dec, at 9-30

**"YES UNCLE"**

Fri., 13th Dec., at 9-30

**"MR. MANHATTAN."**

Sat., 14th Dec., at 9-30

**"CHU CHIN CHOW"**

Sun., 15th Dec., at 5-30

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

**"THE MERRY WIDOW"**

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

New Pathe play

"THE CHALLENGE" in 5 Parts

THE GREAT PATHE SERIAL

**THE RED CIRCLE**

OR

**The Mark of Mystery**

The opening Six Parts this first week.

A grand Detective Story, starring the immensely popular Miss Ruth Roland in the principal role of a sweet successor to the family curse of "The Red Circle."

### CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

A Scenic Film showing the beautiful Rivers and Towns of France, and a splendid Luke Comedy—"Move On!"—in the Programme.

Three Shows To-night, 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

### Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

**32 BRASS TOYS**

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have a Set

*Order from:—*

**GOOD LUCK COMPANY,**

BENARES CITY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

SEASON CLOSING SHORTLY!!

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE

### HUMPHREY-BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC Co.

14 ARTISTES 14 ARTISTES

IN THEIR ORIGINAL AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT:

The Last Appearance

To-Night At 9-30 To-Night At 9-30

OF

**"FAUST"** (EXCERPTS)

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Last Performances

OF THE

**"CARMEN PROGRAMME"** (No. 3)

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 5-30 P.M.

Special Matinees Sunday at 5-30 Special Matinees

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re. 1. Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY

*GRAND PICTURE BILL*

**Miss Malvina Longfellow**

in a 5-reel Ruffell's Feature Play

**"FOR ALL ETERNITY"**

Founded on the grand old English song.

A most interesting and exciting story showing how the lost memory of a woman was recovered when she heard a lady sing the old English Song "For All Eternity," which was a favourite one in her past happy life, and how she recovers her lost happiness in the end

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

### THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

**The Adventures of STINGAREE**

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

2 MORE DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2

PATHE NEW COMIC

**"A BIG IDEA BY LUKE"** in 2 Parts

A PHOTO-PLAY

which deals with the theme of a young man, smarting under the injustice of a heinous Crime, thirsting for Revenge—but at the same time steeped in Love upto his ears with the daughter of the very man who murdered his own father, must needs be a Drama of extraordinary vigour and merit.

**"JUDEX"**

(The 3-Week Serial.)

First 8,000 feet are screened this Week.

### WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

## IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

WORLD'S FOREMOST CINE-STAR

**Miss PEARL WHITE**

IN

PATHE'S LATEST & BEST SERIAL

**"THE HOUSE OF HATE"**

in 20 startling episodes

Assisted by

ANTONIO MORENO

The Dashing Hero.

Story by ARTHUR B. REEVE

The writer of "Exploits of Elaine" etc.

WHO IS THE HOODED TERROR?

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

FROM LIMOUSIN TO QUERCY. (Travel)

THE NON-STOP KID (Comic by Luke)

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

**Great and Novel ATTRACTION**

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Commencing Thursday, Dec. 12th

First appearance of the

RENOWNED AND HIGHLY EXPERT

**Egyptian Danseuse**

**Miss "NAHALI"**

in all the most artistic and Romantic Egyptian Turkish and Arabic Dances and Songs.

ASSISTED BY A FULL AND EFFICIENT

EGYPTIAN ORCHESTRA

A REAL NOVELTY

Never seen before.

Intercepted by Cinema.

PLAN AT GAIETY THEATRE

PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, As 8.

BOXES:—Rs. 30, 20 and 15

Plan open at Mr. F. Mitchell Photographer, 58, Medows Street and at the Theatre.

### NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

FOURTH INSTALMENT

Episodes 12—13—14

of the

THRILLING UNIVERSAL SERIAL

**THE RED ACE**

featuring

**Marie Walcamp**

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30. (S.T.).

YOUR OWN FAVOURITE CINEMA

### THE MAJESTIC

presents during this week

4th Instalment (Episodes 12, 13, 14 of the Popular Universal Serial

**THE RED ACE**

featuring

**Marie Walcamp**

also

The Universal Screen Magazine

and

**A 'NESTOR' Comedy**

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

MOST ASTOUNDING SCENES.

OF THE

**"Mystery of the Double Cross"**

IN

The Fourth Instalment

PHILLIPA'S FATHER MURDERED.

Charge on the Innocent Lover.

Most heartreading Thrills.

Also Sensational Scene from Another Grand Serial:

**"Exploits of Elaine"**

14th instalment

The Secret of Submarine

Most Terrible Revelations

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees 4-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

### NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

TELEPHONE No. 2417.

## COMMERCIAL.

### CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec 6 h

| | | | | pence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... | | | | 1,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | | | — |
| " " Sales of East Indian | | | | — |
| " " Imports | | | | — |
| Mid. American Spot | | | | 12,40 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Spot | | | | 21.45 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As knows Liverpool at closing time) | | (Jan. | | 26.20 |
| | | (Mar. | | 25.30 |
| | | (May | | 24.80 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | | (Jan. | | 26.35 |
| | | (Mar. | | 25.10 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 6th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Dec. | 23 70 |
| Jan. | 18.92 |
| Feb. | 17.82 |
| Mar. | 16.86 |
| Apl. | 15.50 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec, 6th.

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Dec. | 19 86 |
| Jan. | 18 69 |
| Feb. | 17.76 |
| Mar. | 16 81 |
| Apl. | 15.87 |

Liverpool, Dec. 6th

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Dec. | 17 56 |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 6th

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | | | | 14.04 |
| " " Fully Good | | | | 14.79 |
| " " Fine | | | | 15.78 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | | | | 16 08 |
| " " Fully Good | | | | 16 83 |
| " " Fine | | | | 17.73 |
| " Broach Good | | | | 16.43 |
| " " Fully Good | | | | 16.64 |
| " " Fine | | | | 16.93 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec 6th

| | | | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Actual Exports | | | | NIL. |
| " Forwarded | | | | 55,000 |
| " Imports | | | | 72,000 |
| " Stock | | | | 232,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | | | | 5,000 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 5th

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | | | | 19,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | | | 21 000 |
| " to Continent | | | | 21,000 |
| Futures at New York Jan. | | | | 25 75 |
| " " March | | | | 25.58 |
| " " May | | | | 24.74 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | | | 25.25 |
| " " Orleans | | | | 25.25 |
| Futures at New Orleans Jan. | | | | 25.30 |
| " " March | | | | 25 03 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | | | | 19½ |
| Demand Bills | | | | 4.76.60 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | | | | 101½ |

New York, Dec 6th.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | | | | 32,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | | | 12,000 |
| " to Continent | | | | 5,000 |
| Futures at New York Jan. | | | | 25.05 |
| " " Mar. | | | | 25.95 |
| " " May. | | | | 25.37 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | | | 25.75 |
| " " Orleans | | | | 25.63 |
| Futures at New Orleans Jan. | | | | 25.67 |
| " " Mar. | | | | 25.25 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | | | | 19½ |
| Demand Bills | | | | 4.73.50 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | | | | 101½ |

Bales.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | | | | 142 000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | | | 80,000 |
| " " to France and Continent | | | | 30,000 |
| " " to Japan | | | | 34,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | | | | 1,395,000 |
| " " at Interior Ports | | | | 1,123,000 |

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 6th.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rates 3% | | | | 63 |
| Bar silver Spot | | | | 7/7d |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet and Easier. Decline is owing to lower insurance premium. | | | | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917. | | | | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | | | | 3 1/8 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | | | | 3 1/2 |
| " FineTrade Bills 3 months | | | | 4 1/4 |
| " " " 6 " | | | | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | | | | 3 1/4 |
| " 7 day day market loans | | | | 3 1/4 |
| Consols 2½% | | | | 60 |
| Rupee Paper 5% Nominal | | | | 63 |
| Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan | | | | 71 |
| Government Securities 3% | | | | 61 |
| Ex. On London at Paris France | | | | 25.17½ |

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec 6th

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5% 1925—1928 | | | | £98 |
| 5% 1925—1945 | | | | £101 |
| 5½ % Nat | | | | £104 |


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# THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

## SHERIFF'S HIGH HANDEDNESS.

## DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

A crowded meeting was held at the Shantaram Chawl, Mugbhat, last night. It was one of the biggest held in recent days and great enthusiasm was exhibited throughout. Several ladies also were present. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah was in the chair. Among those on the platform were Mr. Arundale, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, P. K. Telang, B. G. Horniman, Narandas Purshottam, Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, Umar Sobhani, S. G. Banker, Kanji Dwarkadas, Motilal N. Dalal, V. A. Desai, Raoji Govindji, Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, M. K. Azad, Syud Hossain and others.

THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Jinah, who was received with cheers, said that to-day was the 11th of December. He wanted to place before them the position of the Counter-Requisitionists. Those of them who had followed the "Bombay Chronicle" during the past few days must have noticed that the Sheriff (shame) of Bombay had acted in a most arbitrary and high-handed fashion. (Renewed cries of "shame"). Up to that time, they did not know when the doors of the Town Hall were to be opened. This Sheriff, who was a public officer and who had convened the meeting had not up to that time informed the public at what time the doors would be opened (cries of "shame"). Mr. Jinnah emphatically declared it was scandalous. (Hear, hear.) To every enquiry they had made, the Sheriff had but one answer, but one formula. "Take your chance" (shame, shame). They did not know what was happening behind the scene. Mr. Jinnah told the meeting that platform passes had been issued to select people inviting them to attend the meeting, and that an unprecedented amount of space had been set apart for erecting a huge platform to accommodate 400 persons. He asked them to remember that the whole hall did not hold more than 1,200 or 1,500 people, while the platform was to contain 400 people. He had only that evening been informed that a special entrance had been provided to the platform (shame) and they were told to take their chance! There was no parallel in any civilised country, Mr. Jinnah proceeded in which a public officer had acted in that manner. He had no words adequately to condemn that conduct (applause). "Why are they pursuing these tactics?" he asked and went on to say that the organisers of the meeting knew that the citizens were opposed to the movement for a memorial to Lord Willingdon. They wished to exclude the large body of the citizens from the meeting (shame) and wanted to hold a meeting of hired packlings and flatterers and sycophants.

The Counter-Requisitionists wanted to prove to demonstration—the requisitionists were absolutely ashamed to admit that their meeting was not a public meeting,—that it was not a meeting of the citizens. The Counter-Requisitionists wanted to prove to demonstration that it was not a citizens meeting, not in a violent manner (hear, hear), but in a law abiding manner (hear, hear). He hoped that they would go to the Town Hall to-day by thousands and seeks admission. If they were excluded by any wile tricks, they would stand there and express their disapproval. He reminded them the meeting would begin at 5-30 p.m., to-day, and appealed to them to exercise their right by going there as early as they could, to go there at 5 o'clock in the morning if they could (cheers). Let them establish once for all in Bombay that public opinion could not be defined. The Requisitionists had shirked the issue and Mr. Jinnah hoped that they could go in their thousands and thousands and express their determination. To compare small things with big, he added the question was one of self-determination. In conclusion, Mr. Jinnah appealed to them once more to get to the Town Hall to-day as early as they could. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. Jinnah then called upon Mr. Telang to address the audience.

### MR. TELANG.

After referring to a conversation he had with a dock-labourer, Mr. Telang went on to say that the whole system, the spirit of the administration was such as did not encourage people to like it. Benefits to the people had been postponed to maintain the prestige of officials and the privileges and monopolies of favoured classes. No administrator in the country, whether big or small, could be said to have done things for the country deserving of a memorial from anybody. That was a general assumption. As a matter of fact the Home Rule movement was based on that assumption. There were historical proofs and there was the memorable representation of the ten citizens of Bombay presented to Mr. Montagu. And they reached the general conclusion that there should not be any memorial to any Governor. Nobody who had worked in the Congress or the Home Rule League could stand up and say that they should vote a memorial to a retiring Governor. In these days of self-determination, promises and pledges were not enough. They wanted actions for liberalising the administration and freeing the country. Lord Willingdon's supporters had tried to make out that, apart from his sins of omission and commission, Lord Willingdon was the greatest friend of the people because he had made in private communications strong recommendations and stood up for reform. But they must see whether Lord Willingdon had done anything to deserve a memorial. The charges made by Mr. Horniman in his speech had remained unanswered and the indictment of the administration stood. After criticising Lord Willingdon's administration, Mr. Telang said that the whole repressive policy in India was started by Lord Willingdon culminating in the internment of Mrs. Besant by the Madras Government. Mr. Telang also referred to Lord Willingdon's speech at one of the colleges in Poona and the charge he levelled against the Home Rulers in connection with the G. I. P. Railway strike, in the course of an interview with Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee. After further criticising the administration, he said that Lord Willingdon had done much to check progress. They could not, therefore, vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon. They would make their voice heard that would ever show that Indians were in no mood to offer thanks to people simply because they were in power.

### MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that that evening he was speaking on the subject about the third or fourth time, and he could now emphatically assert that there was no one among them who was not convinced that Lord Willingdon did not deserve a public memorial. (Cheers.) There was no need for further arguments, Mr. Horniman had advanced many which had as yet remained unrefuted. (Applause.) They well knew the worth of liberty. (Hear, hear.) Were Indians, merely toys that they would come forward to vote a memorial to one who had insulted their revered leader like Mr. Tilak? (Shouts of "No.") They would never vote a memorial to one who had insulted the public to one who looked on the sufferings and misery of the people with apathy. (Shame.) Some said that for the sins of omission and commission of Lord Willingdon he was not responsible, but the irresponsible, autocratic bureaucracy to whose influence he had to yield. But they, said the speaker, the Indians were now bent on eradicating the defective bureaucratic system. If, as the sycophants of his Excellency would have them believe, Lord Willingdon was going to do them great good when he went to England, the speaker said they would then be the first to come forward to erect a statue for him. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Jamnadas, continuing, said that they had no objection at all if a memorial was voted to his Excellency by his friends and admirers in their own name but the public would not tolerate their sacred name being mixed up in the affair. Whatever practice might have prevailed before, that would not any more continue at the present day when there was an awakening among the masses. (Cheers.) The masses now understood fully well that nobody had any right to use the sacred name of the public, without their consent and concurrence. (Loud cheers.) Whereas the flatterers of Lord Willingdon were slavish, the masses were truly independent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jamnadas then referred to the arrangements made by the organisers of the meeting of constructing a special platform in the Town Hall, for accommodating 400 persons for which they had issued passes and which they had distributed among the requisitionists only, and their leaders, neither Mr. Jinnah, nor any one else had got a pass. (Shame.) He then said that though the requisitionists had resorted to these means they should put up a stern fight, in a constitutional way fearlessly and regardless of all threats. (Loud cheers.)

### MR. ARUNDALE.

In response to a demand from the audience, Mr. Arundale addressed the meeting. He said he was specially glad to see ladies present at the meeting which he thought was an augury of the part that the women of India were to play in the national movement. Proceeding, he said he had not much to do with the Town Hall meeting to-day. June the 16th he happened to remember pretty well for on that day he had received a token from Lord Pentland. (Shame.) "No", said the speaker. On the other hand he was much obliged to Lord Pentland for the advertisement he had given him. If June 16th was their Internment Day, December 11th would be the Internment Day of Automatic Gratitude. If his friend, Mr. Horniman, would bring out a diary he would put against December 11th "Internment Day" with "perpetual" in parenthesis, of Automatic Gratitude. It would be considered brave of him to come there and speak to them. Their citizenship under Lord Willingdon was coming to an end. But his citizenship under his Excellency was still coming. Some people said he was not coming back. But the speaker was not quite sure. However there was the chance that soon he would be under the Willingdonian thumb in the Madras Presidency so that there might possibly be another June 16th for him (the speaker), unless they made their feelings unmistakable to-day by their demonstration. Mr. Arundale, proceeding, said that the question of a memorial was a matter for Lord Willingdon's friends and admirers. But he (the speaker) asked Lord Willingdon's supporters not to close his administration with an untruth with a lie by saying that the citizens appreciated the administration of Lord Willingdon and voted a memorial to him.

The speaker said it was "up to" them—to was an American expression—to take up a firm stand not only as the citizens of Bombay, but also as the representatives of the whole of India and show that the citizens of Bombay at any rate were not the signatories to the certificate of merit to Lord Willingdon.

In conclusion he would only say to them: "Let December 11th be as memorable a day in the history of India as June 16th."

### MR. PARANJPYE.

Mr. S. M. Paranjpye said they had all to look at the administration of Lord Willingdon from the public point of view—how far it was beneficial to the masses. He said only those who helped in the welfare and betterment of the country really deserved a memorial. He exhorted all to vote according to the dictates of their conscience, and not according to the wishes of the flatterers. (Cheers.)

### MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Horniman in the course of his speech said, that he had already said enough on the subject of Lord Willingdon's administration and that he did not want to add anything more. Not that he could not add—for there was, as a matter of fact, a great deal to add to what had already been said. But they had said more than enough to justify their opposition to a memorial to Lord Willingdon. In the light of the speeches made by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others they had enough material before them to confirm them in their determination that a memorial to Lord Willingdon should not be given and in their determination to go to the Town Hall to-day and prevent a memorial being voted to Lord Willingdon if they could get in. The friends and admirers of Lord Willingdon had put forward some reasons for giving a bogus certificate (laughter) to Lord Willingdon. There was Lord Willingdon's speech that afternoon, which from his own point of view was a review of his administration. He (the speaker) had had no time to read it, before going to the meeting, but he had read another speech of a non-official member—Mr. Goculdas Parekh (Shame.) He was not going to waste his time in replying to every statement that had been made in that speech. But it was most extraordinary that Mr. Parekh had conjured up in his imagination a Governor of the most wonderful sympathy and solicitude for the masses.

MR. PAREKH ON KAIRA STRUGGLE.

Mr. Horniman said that that speech contained one most dishonest point, which must be replied to. He referred to the Kaira struggle. He was surprised that Mr. Parekh, who was associated with Mr. Patel and later on with Mr. Gandhi (cheers), both before and during the period of the struggle, had now found that Lord Willingdon had acted in a just and sympathetic way. Mr. Parekh had transformed Lord Willingdon to a most sympathetic Governor and turned the end of the struggle into a triumph for Lord Willingdon's sympathy. According to Mr. Parekh, in came Lord Willingdon and out of his loving sympathy he had ordered that only those who were able to pay should pay and the rest should be excused. The speaker could not have been more astonished if somebody had got up and said that it was due to the Kaiser's benevolence that Belgium was freed from German troops (loud laughter) than Mr. Parekh saying that the people of Kaira owed gratitude to Lord Willingdon for his sympathy. They all knew how the Government surrendered after the people had been suffering, and Mr. Gandhi had been suffering. It was only when Lord Willingdon saw that the victory must remain with the people that he issued orders for ending the struggle in Kaira. (Cheers.) Mr. Parekh had suddenly conceived a tremendous affection for Lord Willingdon and attributed the end of the Kaira struggle to Lord Willingdon's sympathy. If this was the kind of suggestions made by the supporters of a memorial to Lord Willingdon, they were dishonest ones and were not going to carry any weight with the public.

THE "TIMES" AND HIS EXCELLENCY.

Then they had in that morning's "Times of India" an account of the stewardship of Lord Willingdon. Wonderful qualities were attributed to Lord Willingdon. The article contained a panegyric of Lord Willingdon's war services and was an elaborate adulation of his wonderful work. After reading the article, the speaker said he was left under the impression that Mr. Lloyd George, Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Haig had not done so much to win the war as Lord Willingdon! (Laughter.) If Bombay had played such an important part in war work, they knew the reasons. The splendid part played by Bombay had nothing to do with Lord Willingdon so far as his official position was concerned. But it was the Government of India, the Military Department, and the Commander-in-Chief, who were responsible for it. Undoubtedly great work had been done and the credit for all that belonged not to Lord Willingdon and his Government, but to the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief. Very great work had of course been done in a non-official way in the Presidency in connection with the organising of hospitals and Red Cross and other War Funds and in providing comforts to troops and he was not going to deny the fine part played by Lord Willingdon in that respect.

THE MORAL.

But the important moral to be drawn from it, was to see what the Governor could accomplish when he had to work with non-official agencies when compared to the paucity of achievement when he worked with the aid of Secretariat officials. But there were two points which they should always bear in mind, War Loan and Recruiting. They knew some of the disgraceful methods resorted to in forcing people to give to War Loan beyond their means. The Government were to blame because they were at first not sufficiently alive to the danger and, secondly they failed to deal with it when it was exposed. If recruiting in the Presidency was a little disappointing, as Lord Willingdon himself had admitted, it was largely due to the stupid and objectionable methods which had been resorted to for raising soldiers.

LORD WILLINGDON AND SIR P. M. MEHTA.

The "Times of India" had discovered some wonderful qualities in the Governor and among them was Lord Willingdon's anxiety to make himself extremely agreeable to leaders of the community, to invite them to Government House and ascertain their views. The "Times" had given a very interesting picture of Lord Willingdon entering into relationship with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and others. The "Times" had said that Lord Willingdon made a practice of inviting non-official opinion and acting on it whenever possible. If this were so the paucity of result was extremely lamentable. What was the result of Lord Willingdon's conversations with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. His Excellency went to the Corporation banquet and had the audacity to say that he had discovered that it was the official Municipal Commissioner, who was responsible for the improvements and non-official Commissioners who opposed them. Another result was the suppression of the Hyderabad Municipality, and if Lord Willingdon wanted to know what Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought of these things, the speaker was prepared to tell him Sir Pherozeshah's opinion of Lord Willingdon's supineness in these matters was an unflattering one. It was not only Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, but Sir Dinshaw Wacha also used to hold that opinion. What wonderful secret was wrapped up in the bosom of Sir Dinshaw and had made him change his opinion, he could not say. He had great respect for Sir Dinshaw, but it was his duty to come out with his secret in public and tell them why he had undergone this transformation. (Cheers.)

DISCREDITABLE METHODS.

There was one more matter in regard to the methods resorted to by the supporters of a memorial to Lord Willingdon. They did not care how far they descended to dishonest methods. They were not discouraged by that. (Cheers.) But the public must know and it was necessary to expose what was going on. He related a little tale about Mr. Suleiman Cassum Mitha in connection with the Multani dealers (whose letter is published in another column). They could not have a more effective exposure of the methods than what had happened in this case. If these were the methods the other side had to resort to to defeat the voice of public opinion God alone knew what they might have in store to-day. Mr. Horniman continued to say that their chances were very small. But he exhorted them not to be discouraged or to be deterred by those methods. (Cheers.) They were not sheep to be led to the Town Hall to carry out the *hookum* of the *jo-hookums*. (Laughter.) Let them show that the citizens of Bombay were public spirited and patriotic men who refused going to sell the good name of their city. (Loud cheers.) Let them act as fearless men (continued cheering) who would go to the meeting and even if they could not get into the hall would prove by the strength of their numbers outside that opinion was against Lord Willingdon's administration.

## "BRITAIN NEEDS MOST POWERFUL NAVY."

### MR. ROOSEVELT ON FREEDOM OF SEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 10.

NEW YORK.—Ex-President Roosevelt in the course of a statement declared that it was the business of the United States to stand by the Allies. It should be conceded that Britain needs the most powerful navy, with the United States next. All Americans should be trained militarily on the lines of the Swiss system. The phrase "freedom of the seas" could not be interpreted to prevent the British navy in the event of a future war repeating the tremendous service rendered in this war. The British must keep the conquered colonies. He insisted upon the preservation of the Monroe doctrine, maintaining the right to close the Panama Canal to the enemies in war time.

He deprecated interference in the European, Asiatic or African concerns. In conclusion, he said the United States had not done nearly as much as the British, French or the Italians in achieving the downfall of Germany.

## AMERICA'S STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION.

### DESPITE WAR EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 10.

NEW YORK.—The annual report of the Secretary to the Treasury shows that America's financial position is strong, in spite of the huge war expenditure, which for 15 months ending June 30th is estimated at 13,222 million dollars, nearly half of which represents the permanent investments such as ships, shipyards, military buildings and loans to the Allies or American war industries.

The loans to the Allies total 4.739 million dollars.

## FURTHER BRITISH CREDITS FOR CANADA.

### 20 MILLION DOLLARS ARRANGED FOR 1919.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 10.

OTTAWA.—The Minister of Finance has arranged for further British credits for 1919, totalling 200 million dollars, of which fifty millions are required to complete the programme of the Imperial Munitions Board for the purchase of grain and one hundred millions to purchase meat and dairy produce.

## BRITISH TOLL ON SEA.

### 2,475 SHIPS SUNK DURING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

Speaking at a meeting at 10 Downing Street this afternoon in support of an appeal by Lady Dimadale for £100,000 for a hostel for merchant seamen as a memorial from the women of the Empire Sir Eric Geddes stated that 2,475 ships were sunk during the war with their crews on board and 3,147 with their crews left adrift.

## PRESIDENT WILSON IN PARIS.

### ROYAL WELCOME TO BE GIVEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 10.

President Wilson will receive a right royal welcome in Paris such as few Head of states ever saw. On his arrival at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, he will proceed to the splendid mansion placed at his disposal by Prince Murat. The President has expressed a wish to visit the ravaged towns and villages in northern France.

## PRESIDENT WILSON LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

### CONSIDERABLE RESENTMENT IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Dec. 10.

There is considerable resentment in the United States even among the democratic politicians and newspapers regarding President Wilson's departure to attend the Peace Conference, especially in view of the uncertainty regarding the programme he intends to submit to the Conference.

## RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

### AMERICAN NAVAL ESCORT TO MEET AT BREST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 10.

The American naval escort, which will meet President Wilson at Brest, next Friday morning, will consist of nine Dreadnoughts and thirty destroyers.

## GREATER LIBERTY FOR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 10.

The French Armistice Delegate at Spa unconditionally demanded greater liberty for the war prisoners in Germany. The German Delegate unsuccessfully sought to extract mutual concessions.

## ENTENTE MERCHANTMEN IN GERMAN PORTS.

### SURRENDER OF INTERNED SHIPS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., Dec. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the British Naval Armistice Delegation headed by Admiral Browning is shortly proceeding to Hamburg to inspect the Entente merchantmen in the German ports. The Entente is demading surrender by December 17th of all the interned merchant ships and ships condemned by prize courts also all the war vessels, including the submarines and river craft which have just been completed or are under construction.

Germany protests that this goes beyond the Armistice.

## FEROCIOUS TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

### HALF-STARVED, OVERWORKED AND BRUTALLY TREATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Dec. 10.

Fresh evidence that the ferocious treatment of the British prisoners taken during the offensives of 1918 by the Germans continued is furnished by the further report of Justice Younger's Committee. There is much sworn evidence that the prisoners behind the firing line were half starved, much overworked and brutally treated. They had to sleep without shelter and were unable to change their clothes. A number actually died of starvation.

The report shows that the Germans recently transferred to East Prussia and German Poland prisoners, who were no longer fit to work behind the lines on the West Front. A witness from Heilsburg in East Prussia said he saw over 200 arrive in the camp there in two trains. They were mostly stretcher cases. All were raving for something to eat. Some of them found a tub of refuse which they devoured. Their clothing was torn and they said they had had no proper food or medical treatment. They could hardly ever wash. Dirt was thick on their hands and faces and they looked like skeletons.

## EAST AFRICAN CEDAR FORESTS.

### WASTEFULNESS OF PRODUCE EXPOSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 10

The Empire Resources Development Committee draws attention to the striking instance of wastefulness in the East African cedar forest which are probably the finest cedars in the world, suitable for pencil making and would command a ready market. Nevertheless, this valuable timber is commonly used in East Africa for firewood. The Committee points out that some years ago Faber paid ten shillings a cubic foot for pencil cedar in Virginia and the supply was failing.

# LATEST CABLES.

### DEMOBILISATION BEGUN IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Dec., 11.

Demobilisation began in London yesterday. It is expected that by the end of this week several thousands will arrive daily at the main disbanding centre, Wimbledon, from France.

### FREEDOM OF SEAS.

### MR. SMITH PREPARING MEMORANDUM FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Dec., 11.

Speaking at Liverpool Mr. F. E. Smith said he was preparing a memorandum for the War Cabinet on the subject of the freedom of the seas.

"We will, he said, probably tell the peace conference that we are quite satisfied with the definition of the freedom of the seas enabling the British Navy in future wars to do exactly what the navy assisted by the American navy has been doing during the past eighteen months."

### ORDER RESTORED AT COLOGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Dec., 11.

A message from Cologne states that the British troops have restored order there. Most of the looting was done by the discharged sailors and soldiers and students. The British sentries are patrolling the great Rhine Bridge. The Germans hold the Eastern end. The British machine-gunners command the strategic points. The Burgomaster of Cologne has expressed his appreciation of the British courtesy.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Farewell dinner to their Excellencies by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

Mr. K. M. Munshi's lecture on "Delhi Congress" Morarji Hall, Cavel, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

S. S. Chyebassa with English mails of 10th Nov. due at daylight.

### ARYA DHARMA PARISHAD.

The 11th Arya Dharma Parishad and the 7th Arya Mahila Parishad will be held at Navsari on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant.

### HOMEWARD MAILS.

The S.S. Chindwara with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived Aden at 4 a.m., on Tuesday the 10 instant.

### MULJEE JETHA CLOTH MARKET CLOSED

At a meeting of the Permission Board of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Association held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to close the market to-day to allow of the merchants and their servants to attend the Town Hall meeting. It is expected that other markets will follow suit.

## LORD WILLINGDON MEMORIAL.

### MASS MEETING AT DADAR.

A correspondent writes: A big mass meeting was held at Dadar on Saturday last to consider the memorial question. Though the meeting was held at a very short notice of a few hours, there was a huge audience present on the maidan behind the Kirtikar Chawl. The meeting was most lively and great enthusiasm prevailed, throughout.

After the formal election to the chair of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who made a few remarks in connection with the present agitation, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar delivered a lecture, in which he brought home to the minds of the audience the importance and the necessity of opposing the memorial proposal. He asked the audience to look at the two pictures, one of the leaders of the type of Mr. Jamnadas calling themselves servants of the people and rendering to them a direct help by body, mind, money, in fact every means available, and the other of Lord Willingdon and his satellites calling themselves masters of the people and wishing for memorials of a permanent character. His lecture was really very impressive.

Mr. Mavji Govindji who followed him, wondered how these so-called Social Reformers denouncing old type Brahmin Bhikshaks, themselves imitate them in trying for sweets both at the beginning and at the end of the career of a Governor. It was to his mind a simple sham, and must be denounced.

Dr. M. B. Velker then addressing the meeting laid stress on the virtue of fearlessness that has been created in the country, and entreated the hearers to maintain it to the end in which lay the salvation of the country.

After this, the President explained the whole situation to the audience and appealed to them to think well on this grave question and come to the decision of opposing the memorial proposal. He asked all those present to answer the call of duty and the affirmative reply of the audience was most enthusiastic. The place rang with the echo of "No Memorial" and the meeting came to a successful termination.

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MR. P. D. DIKSHIT

House Agent,

MAHABLESHWAR

begs to announce that he is on a short visit to Bombay, and staying in the Empire Hindu Hotel, Empire Building, Fort. People desirous of going to Mahableshwar now or for the next hot season, should enquire and engage decent Bungalows there through him. 'Phone No. 2789, or call between (1 and 4 p.m.)

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**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

K. C. DOCTOR.—We cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Wednesday, 11th December, 1918.*

## LORD WILLINGDON AND THE PUBLIC.

It is doubtful, even remembering the agitation which ensued upon the internment of Mrs. Besant, and was maintained with ever-growing energy and force until her release, whether the City of Bombay has ever witnessed a more impressive political movement than the campaign which has been conducted during the past few weeks against the proposal to commemorate Lord Willingdon's services to the Presidency in the name of the citizens of Bombay. The series of meetings which have been held in various parts of the city to protest against the proposal have been attended by thousands of people and culminated last night in a gathering of such huge dimensions as can be only attained when public sentiment and anger has been stirred in an unusual degree. If those who have persisted in the assertion that the opposition to this proposal comes merely from a small but noisy clique of agitators with a personal grievance choose to blind themselves to facts, choose to ignore the tremendous volume of the public protest and the considered and detailed case that has been laid against the administration of Lord Willingdon, it is futile to argue with them. It is for the public to judge. And in the face of these gatherings—not in one place but in nearly every quarter of the city—at each of which many thousands of citizens have endorsed the protest against the memorial, to hold a packed meeting in a Town Hall that does not accomodate more than 1,500 to 2,000 persons at the outside and pass a resolution in the name of the citizess of Bombay, is an offence against public decency.

That the meeting in the Town Hall today is to be packed is clear. Already, we believe, some 400 tickets for the platform have been issued to the supporters of the requisitionists heavily weighting the scale on their own side, and by deliberately refusing to acquaint the other side with any of the arrangements that are being made, such as the time for the opening of the doors, etc., the organisers of the meeting, with the connivance of the Sheriff, have done their best to reduce to a minimum the possibility of their opponents gaining admission to the Hall. But they have gone further than this. At about eleven o'clock last night the Hall was taken possession of by the police, who had instructions not to allow any gathering on the steps or in the road or anywhere adjacent to the Hall until the arrival of the Commissioner at eight o'clock in the morning when further instructions were to be issued. We do not know by what conception of his duty the Commissioner of Police is able to justify to himself the utilisation of his officers and men for the assistance of a political ramp of this kind. But that he should do so is of a piece with the whole official attitude in the matter throughout, which has been one of helpful intervention on one side, in what is without any sort of doubt whatever, a matter of most acute political controversy. But whatever may happen in the Town Hall to-day one thing has now been made clear. A great body of the citizens of Bombay is opposed to the holding of this meeting and the passing of a resolution of appreciation of Lord Willingdon in their name. Those who have organized this meeting and have failed to show on their side any corresponding volume of opinion in support of it, refuse to allow the matter to be tested under fair and honourable conditions. The inference is obvious that they dare not do so.

In saying farewell to the Legislative Council yesterday, Lord Willingdon delivered his own review of his administration during the last five-and-a-half years. It is an unimpressive record even as presented by himself. It would be a peculiar sort of administration that did not get along in some respects and make some sort of advance. But from end to end of Lord Willingdon's review, with which we shall deal in detail on another occasion, we can find nothing to indicate any capacity for taking large and broad views and galvanising the administrative machine into the activity that is needed to lift the masses of the people out of the misery, illiteracy and poverty in which they permanently reside. Lord Willingdon takes credit to himself for some things which, on the contrary, have been gross examples of that dilatoriness and failure to act in time, which have been characteristic of his administration. His self-satisfied reference to the policy of his Government in regard to control of prices, for example, is amazing. The tardy action of the appointment of a food controller, which was taken early in this year, was a crying need long before and the Government failed to act until food riots broke out and hundreds of people had to be sent to jail. And, if he thinks that the question of control has been satisfactorily settled he exhibits again his crass incapacity for realising what is actually going on. The public of this Presidency have not much for which to thank the Controller of Prices, who has bungled the whole business badly, and, we believe, is not in the good books of the Government of India, whatever Lord Willingdon may think of him. But the remarkable feature of Lord Willingdon's speech is that in spite of his reference to the attacks that have been made against his administration, he discreetly refrains from replying to the main charges that have been brought against it. He has nothing to say in defence of his persistent efforts to stifle public opinion and to harass legitimate political propaganda. He is silent as to his supine toleration of the grave abuses existing in the Police and other departments of his administration. These are matters which affect the lives of the people and form the chief test of a Governor's sympathy for the people and his anxiety to deal justly by them. And in these respects the grave verdict on Lord Willingdon's administration is that he has failed to recognise, much less to cure, abuses and leaves the bureaucracy more strongly entrenched than he found it, for in every struggle between the people and the officials he has been on the side of the latter. By condoning abuses and blunders on the part of his officers, by failing to prevent oppression, and by his lack of active sympathy with the people in their sufferings from famine and pestilence Lord Willingdon has forfeited his claim to their regard.

## THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT—VI.

We have stated that there are some very sound suggestions regarding technical education in the Report. While discussing the subject the Commissioners are compelled to admit that "many men brought from foreign countries are found unsuitable on their arrival; others take a dislike to the country or develop indifferent health and are generally a source of anxiety to those responsible for bringing them out." Hear the great apostles of industry condemning a system that is responsible for the bitter disappointment and unrest of young India! As if to make amends for their astounding recommendations in this respect, to which we referred on a previous occasion, the authors of the Report solemnly declare that "the educated Indian youth will consider it consistent with his sense of self-respect" if the principle is adhered to "that equal proficiency should be equally remunerated." This seemingly welcome suggestion will be appreciated, for practical purposes, at its true value when it is remembered that it refers only to the youths aspiring to foremen class. This chapter on technical education is full of surprises and also the most interesting, since it explodes many of the old stereotyped fallacies about the inherent incapacities of Indian youths for industrial undertakings. For instance, the Commissioners remark: "It has been objected that educated Indians will be unwilling to submit to the early hours and hard conditions of workshop training. This may, no doubt, have been the case in the past, but there are now numerous signs of a marked change in sentiment and we feel confident that, if facilities are provided, increasing use will be made of them." There never has been any genuine unwillingness on the part of young Indians—it was only a wicked excuse for importing second-rate or worthless amateurs from foreign countries. However, let that pass—specially as the Commissioners have set their conscience right on this matter. One more instance of the hypocritical attitude may be found in the recommendation that an institution for an advanced study of industrial subjects is not a matter of immediate concern and that any proposals regarding this should be left over for the future and that the object should simply be kept in sight as a goal, which means that India should only be able to train for technological pursuits men of inferior attainments so that the bureaucrats may have once more an ever-ready argument that skilled and advanced men are not available in the country!

Further, the Commissioners agree with the Government of Bihar and Orissa that there should be an institution at Sakchi, to specialise in metallurgy and related forms of applied chemistry. We strongly object to an institution at such a place, for the following reasons. We admit that there are possibilities, in some cases of an unquestionable nature, for the training of Indians in applied science at Sakchi. But the public have reasons to believe that in Sakchi, Indians will be submitted to that degree of degrading and humiliating treatment, which it is not possible elsewhere in India, at the hands of foreigners who need to learn much themselves. At present, the Directors of the Iron Company, in their wisdom, are sowing dragons' teeth at Sakchi in the shape of what are called "subsidiary companies"—mostly dominated and controlled by foreign firms in the interests of other than Indians. We should await the harvest of their folly in encouraging foreign companies to capture the key industries of India before deciding whether Sakchi would be the appropriate place for fostering an institution for the training of Indians. Sakchi, with its present anti-Indian management and effete directorate, leaves much to be desired. When it is a question of finding more and more capital—by crores—the Directors shout from the house-tops that their demands are based on "national" sentiments, but when it comes to the question of running the concern in the highest interests of the nation, it is the American heel that our young men see. We would not have bothered ourselves about the dubious ways of this Company at length in a discussion about the industrial welfare of India, had it not been for the fact that the highest national interests are involved in freeing the manufacture of iron and steel in India from the taint of foreign control. Our readers may for a moment try to imagine the disastrous position of the Company, if the Americans wish to create trouble by a strike, or by leaving the Company in a body as a result of some international crisis! It would mean ruin to thousands of families in India. Have the management ever thought of this and made efforts to put the Company on a basis of national self-sufficiency? Not they.

We are in full agreement with the Commissioners in their recommendation that there is a very urgent need for creating a scientific atmosphere in India which will help the cause of higher training and research in advanced science. Such an atmosphere prevails round the Presidency College at Calcutta and it is to this atmosphere alone that we owe the great progress made by the Bengalees in science, so much so that the researches of Bose and Ray have established a new school of thought in physical and chemical sciences. Scientific societies will act as vitalising forces and the sooner they are established the better for the country. The Report suggests only engineering societies, but we would also like to have a society of chemical industry as an Indian body or as a branch of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain. We have now a very large number of technical chemists and if Government initiative is forthcoming, as the Report suggests, there need be no difficulties in the way.

## Notes of the Day.

**Republican or Monarchist?**

The Russian chaos has taught us all how a medley of fables and theories and contradictions can easily bore us into disbelief of every report as so much sensational trash. During the last four weeks, we have been at least three times assured that the Crown Prince formally renounced all his claims to the Throne. We were given circumstantial details about the ceremony, but now it comes to pass that the Crown Prince has told the Associated Press at Mieringen that he never renounced anything nor indeed signed any document. What then is his outlook for the future? If the German Government decided to form a republic, he would without any fuss return to the Fatherland and settle down, we presume, as a voter with the ordinary chances of presidentship! If, however, Germany is resolute about the retention of the monarchy, well, the Crown Prince, who has not disclaimed his titles, would probably oblige his country by doing it a good turn. All this is, from the Allied point of view, unsatisfactory, for it is difficult to conceive of any Hohenzollern as a safe citizen within the German Empire.

**Still Crown Prince.**

If what he spoke is true, we must still speak of him as the Crown Prince of Germany and not as ex-Crown Prince. He observed that he bore no responsibility for the prosecution of the war; for, according to him, after the battle of the Marne he advised peace even at the sacrifice of Alsace-Lorraine, that he was not in favour of the Verdun attacks, and that Ludendorff was the mainspring of German military activities, Hindenburg being merely a figurehead. Hindenburg has chosen to remain in Germany; and Ludendorff has decamped to Sweden. But we should be careful in fixing the responsibility of war on soldiers alone. For a soldier to be "the mainspring" of his country's "military activities" is his natural and professional ambition, but that does not transfer the culpability of the actual warmakers on him. We have to honour those soldiers who have been gallant and formidable opponents. The Crown Prince has been neither gallant nor formidable. Hence he cannot be allowed to shuffle off his own responsibilities for the making of the war and for its outrageous conduct, by talking of soldiers, like Ludendorff, as the mainsprings of mischief.

**Forest Privileges.**

The Hon. Mr. Belvi asked an eminently sensible question on forest privileges in Karwar which, if properly answered, would have exposed the unenviable forest policy of Government in its true colours. Karwar was till 1861 under the Madras Presidency and enjoyed certain forest privileges. These forest privileges have been considerably curtailed since then and Mr. Belvi wanted a statement of the forest privileges at the end of every ten years from the date of the transfer. This statement, along with the one giving the present forest privileges, would have clearly shown that the grievances of the people were quite genuine. Why is it impossible to give a statement embodying the comparisons, as suggested by the Honourable Member? Such a comparison in a small way has been made by Mr. Swifte in the Karwar Revision Settlement report. It would be better to say that Government had no mind to lay the statement asked for on the table. For the statement of the present privileges, Government are kind enough to refer to a series of resolutions ranging from 27th June, 1911, to 9th June, 1916. Are Government joking? Is it possible for the average man who has some interest in these things to acquaint himself with all these resolutions scattered over five years in the pages of the Gazette? What would Government have lost by laying on the table a consolidated statement of the forest privileges as actually existing at this date?

**Unsatisfactory Government Reply.**

Some of the privileges have been taken away under rules made under the Indian Forests Act. But the contention is that certain others are taken away by mere executive orders only and this impression is strengthened by the last few lines of the reply. The Hon. Mr. Belvi asked a plain question whether the privileges were taken away by legislative enactments or executive orders. No shilly-shallying with the question will satisfy the people. Have Government, or worse still, have forest officials taken away privileges enjoyed for centuries, by mere executive orders? Have privileges been allowed only to the extent they fell in with ideal working plans of forest officials, a tendency condemned even by Government? To this part of the question, Government give no answer. Whatever that be, what are Government going to do in the future? Are they going to stick to the old lines or increase the forest privileges? It is believed that the good of the people can be achieved without any detriment to the forests. Fortunately Karwar possesses a Collector who has made a special study of the question and who is keen on improving the deplorable conditions at present obtaining in Karwar. We trust Government will support him in every way.

**Village Forests.**

We do not understand why Government are absurdly chary of constituting village forests. Such forests have been attached to certain villages in Kanara, with extremely good results and an extension of the system is quite desirable. If there are no proposals from district officers of Kanara advocating village forests wherever they are not already constituted, Government would do well to call for the reports. The system keeps forests proper free from molestation and ensures the healthy development of the villages by setting aside a portion where the villagers concerned may enjoy certain concessions. Government may consider also, whether the constitution of village forests is not desirable even in Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Kolaba districts. We are glad to learn by the bye that Government have encouraged in-forest cultivation in Belgaum and Karwar districts. Food production requires to be assiduously encouraged in India as well as in Britain. Have food production committees been appointed all over the Presidency? What are their specific proposals?

**As Usual.**

The official Railway Conference met at Delhi and dispersed as usual. The President of the Conference applauded the strenuous war work that the railways did during the recent hard times. Then he proceeded to announce that the restrictions on traffic will not be removed for some time to come and that the same rates of freight will have to go on until normal conditions are restored. He did not refer at all to the question of the freight on foodstuffs and facilities for their transportation. The Conference, in fact, ended as official functions usually end. There was no reference to the real needs and grievances of the people. This state of things can never be remedied unless the railways are nationalised in this country. Till then the people of the country will have to put up with such empty shows—which are held more for self-laudation than for tackling the real grievances of the people.

## TO-DAY'S MEETING.

### POLICE IN POSSESSION OF TOWN HALL.

The following letter was sent to the Commissioner of Police at 12-30 this morning:—

BOMBAY.
11th Dec. 1918.

F. A. M. VINCENT, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police.
BOMBAY.

Sir,

We are informed that the Town Hall is taken charge of by the Police, and that a few hundred of the Police are stationed there with instructions to prevent anyone from entering the Hall or waiting on the steps or in the grounds belonging to the Town Hall. We are further informed that you are going there at 8 o'clock in the morning and that after your arrival there it will be announced at what time the doors will be opened and the public admitted into the hall or to pass through the barriers that are being put up.

We believe you are aware that the Sheriff of Bombay, in spite of our request, has not intimated to the public the time at which the doors will be opened and the public admitted to the meeting which is advertised to take place at 5-30. Under the circumstances, our Committee has appointed a few of their representatives to meet you at 8 o'clock at the Town Hall, when we understand you will be present to ascertain then at what time the public will be admitted to the meeting.

An immediate reply will oblige.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) UMAR SOBHANI,
(Sd.) JAMNADAS DWARKADAS,
(Sd.) D. D. SATHE.

Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Committee appointed by the Signatories of the Counter-Requisition against the Willingdon Memo.

[Up to the time of going to press no answer had been received.]

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon received a visit from Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas on Tuesday morning. His Excellency presided at the Meeting of the Legislative Council on Tuesday, her Excellency was also present. Her Excellency witnessed the disembarkation of returned prisoners of war on Tuesday morning and afterwards presided at a meeting to discuss the possibility of forming a Women's League to centralise Women's work in the Bombay Presidency in the future. Their Excellencies gave a Farewell Official Dinner in the evening. Eighty-six guests were present.

The Viceroy and party left Delhi on Monday night on tour for Bengal.

Sir James Meston proceeds on tour on the 15th instant, visiting Bombay and Calcutta.

Sir Sankaran Nair visits Calcutta towards the end of December.

The Reforms Committee left Lahore for Nagpur on Sunday night by special train. Lord Southborough, who is ill, could not proceed with the party. He is likely to stay at Lahore for some time.

# SEEKING INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

## NOT DOMESTIC SAFETY MERELY.

## THE TASKS OF PEACE.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 10.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson in his annual message to the Congress read at the joint sitting, to-day, dealt with both the domestic issues and the problems of peace. He said in part, "The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfil my constitutional duty to give the Congress from time to time information on the state of Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transaction or of the far-reaching changes which have been brought about in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things as I have. It is too soon to assess them and we who stand in the midst of them are a part of them and are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakeable and constitute in a sense a part of public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set a stage for legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we yet shape and determine."

### Tribute to Soldiers and Sailors.

President Wilson then discussed the transportation of more than two million men overseas with a loss of 578 by enemy attack and continued, "We profited greatly by the experience of the nations, which had already been engaged for nearly three years in this exigent and exacting business in which their every resource and every executive proficiency was taxed to the utmost. We were their pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and readiness of cooperation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalled energy and quick accomplishment. But it is not on the physical scale and executive efficiency, preparation, supply, equipment and despatch that I would dwell upon, but upon the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and the sailors who kept the seas and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of the battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to test. Those of us who played some part in the direction of the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistingly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. What we all thank God for with the deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of the battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep off the fateful struggles and turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back, back for their enemies,—always back, never again forward. After that there was only a scant four months before the commanders of the Central Empires knew themselves beaten and now their very Empires are in liquidation. And throughout it how fine the spirit of the nation was,—what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal, what elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, what untiring accomplishment."

After paying tribute to the work of the American shipbuilders, railwaymen and other war-workers with hand and brain, the President lauded the women of the country and declared "the least tribute we can pay them is to make them equals of men in political rights as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered upon, whether for themselves or for their country."

### Triumph in Completeness.

The President continued—"And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come in its completeness and with pride and inspiration of these days of achievement, quick within us we turn to the tasks of peace again—peace secure against violence of irresponsible monarches and ambitions of military coteries and make ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing. We are about to give order and organisation to this peace not only for ourselves but for other peoples of the world, as well as far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice we seek, not domestic safety merely."

### Republic of Columbia.

"Our thoughts have dwelt of late upon Europe, upon Asia and upon near and far East, but very little upon the Acts of peace and accommodation that wait to be performed at our own doors. While we are adjusting our relations with the rest of the world is it not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbours and give proof of the friendship we really feel? I hope the members of the Senate will permit me to speak once more of the unratified treaty of friendship and adjustment with the Republic of Columbia. I very earnestly urge upon them early and favourable action upon this vital matter. I believe they will feel with me that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered."

### Question of Reconstruction.

The President then took up the question of reconstruction. He said it was necessary during the war to direct the industries of the country. "But the moment we knew that an armistice had been signed we took our harness off." Raw materials, he stated, had been released and put into the general markets again and control is maintained only for foodstuffs and shipping, "because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and ships are still needed."

The President continued, "I have spoken of control which must yet for a while,—perhaps for a long while—be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled, which should also be accorded to shipments which are to save the recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin.

### Needs of Belgium and France.

"May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and Northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from the hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find money.

"If they had money and raw materials in abundance, to-morrow they could not resume their place in industry of the world, to-morrow, a very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or have been taken away, their people are scattered and many of their best workmen are dead; their markets will be taken by others if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of sharp competition for [illegible] industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope therefore, that the Congress will not be unwilling if it should become necessary to grant to some agency as the War Trade Board, the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people, whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market."

### The Naval Programme.

After announcing that the 8,000 million dollars which had been planned to be raised in the year 1918 would be reduced to 6,000 million and warning the country that immediate rapid decline in expenses must not be looked for the President said "I take it for granted that the Congress will carry out the naval programme which was undertaken before we entered the war. The Secretary for the Navy has submitted to your committees for authorisation that part of the programme which covers the building plans for the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the Congress established not under the exceptional conditions of the war but with the intention of adhering to the definite development for the Navy. Earnestly, I recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of this policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programme to a future world policy as yet undetermined."

The President discussed the railway programme about which he stated he had no definite policy formulated.

### Paramount Business.

He said in conclusion, "I welcome this occasion to announce to the Congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of Governments with which we have been associated in the war against the Central Empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realise great inconvenience that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by the considerations which, I hope, will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me. The Allied Governments accepted the basis of peace which I outlined to the Congress on January 1st last as the Central Empires also have, and they very reasonably desire my personal council in their interpretation and application and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our Government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance to us and to the rest of the world; and I know no business or interest which should take precedence over them. The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have consciously fought for ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their countr. I have sought to express these ideals and they have been accepted by statesmen as the substance of their own thoughts and purpose. As the Associated Governments have accepted them, I owe it to them to see to it so far as in me lies that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them and no possible effort omitted to realise them.

### In close touch with the People.

"It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their lives and blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which could transcend this. I shall be in close touch with you and with the affairs on this side of water and you will know all that I do. At my request the French and English Governments have absolutely removed the censorship from cable news, which until a fortnight ago they had maintained. There is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon the attempted trade communications with the enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the Department of State and another between France and the Department of War. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of cables, we have temporarily taken over the control of both the cables in order that they may be used as a single system. We did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials and hope that the results will justify my hope that the news during the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

### Servant of the Nation.

May I not hope, gentlemen of the Congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love I may have the encouragement and added strength of your united support? I realise the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking, and I am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities. I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlement, which I must now assist in arriving at in the Conference with other working heads of the Associated Governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. Cables and wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of the domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven."

## INTER-ALLIED PEACE CONFERENCE TO MEET ON 17TH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 10.

The Inter-Allied Peace Conference will open on December 17th.

## MADRAS SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

At a public meeting held this evening at Pachyappa's Hall, Rao Bahadur P. Theyagaraya Chetty presiding, a resolution according warm support to Mr. Patel's Intercaste Marriage Bill was passed.

# PEACE CONFERENCE.

## DETAILS OF PROCEDURE.

## THREE SEPARATE STAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 9.45 a.m., Dec. 10.

The "Times" Paris correspondent outlines the details of the procedure of the series of meetings of the Peace Conference to be held at Paris and Versailles, probably beginning on December 24th. There will be three separate stages towards the final peace; first will begin soon after President Wilson's arrival in Paris on December 12th, with the representatives of France, Britain, Italy and the United States, discussing points which must be considered at the final Congress and the method of procedure. This meeting will be a sort of super-Versailles Conference, probably assembling in the Trianon, the palace in Versailles Park and sitting until the beginning of January.

The second step will be the summoning about March of a plenary Peace Conference of the Allies. The big Allies will probably have from three to five delegates and the smaller Allies probably two. The newly liberated states in the process of formation will have one delegate. This Conference will be the big Peace Congress and its decisions will probably form the ground plan of the Society of Nations, which the enemy will be asked to sign and which will be submitted to a Conference of the whole world as basis for the decision of a Society of Nations in subsequent international meeting. The plenary Allied Peace Conference will probably sit in Galerie des Glaces, where the German Empire was proclaimed at the end of the Franco-Prussian war.

Much spade work is to be done in the smaller Committee's meeting at Quai d'Orsay in Paris which will tackle questions like the new frontiers, international status of the central European waterways like the Rhine, the Danube, etcetera.

# HOW WILLINGDONITES SEEK SUPPORTERS.

## MR. SULEMAN CASSIM MITHA'S METHODS.

**The following example of the methods which are being pursued by the supporters of the Willingdon Memorial Meeting will be read with deep interest, if not surprise, by the public.**

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We the undersigned state as follows:—

We are Multani Shikarpuir brokers carrying on our business in Narayan Dhru Street. For a long time past we have been greatly troubled by the police who come to arrest us and our customers when carrying on our business in Russian roubles in the street. Owing to the manner in which we are being harassed we were advised to go and take the help of Seth Suleman Cassim Mitha as he has very powerful influence with the Commissioner of Police. Accordingly on Friday about 75 Multani brokers went to Suleman Seth, and explained our trouble and asked him to intervene on our behalf with the Commissioner. Suleman Seth replied that if we would help him he would help us and he asked us if we would bring 300 men to the Town Hall Meeting in favour of Lord Willingdon and then he would do what we asked and induce the Commissioner of Police to give orders to the police to cease from harassing us. He asked us to swear by our Gods that we would bring these men. He then asked us to sign a circular in favour of the meeting for the Willingdon Memorial and threatened that if we refused he would not ask the Commissioner to cease harassing us and if the Magistrate sent us to jail, as he had aid he would do, then he (Suleman) would not help us. Under these threats, 21 of us, whose signatures are appended to this document signed the circular. Others refused to sign.

As we signed the said circular under the improper inducements of Seth Suleman Cassim Mitha, we now wish to withdraw our signatures and hereby give notice that we do not agree with the circular which we were induced to sign.

During our conversation with Suleman Seth he sent for Inspector Home and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) and consulted with them.—Yours faithfully,

(HERE FOLLOW 21 SIGNATURES.)

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S DEPARTURE

### HIS PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 10.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson started out for Europe last evening accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Lansing, Mr. White, Rear-Admiral Grayson and others amidst cheers of crowds. The party goes on board the George Washington to-day and the steamer sails immediately. Dr. Wilson expects to be abroad six weeks.

Before the Conference, he will confer with Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Sr Orlando and probably King Albert, discussing with them the salient points of the peace treaty.

He proposes visiting France, England, Italy and Brussels and making a pilgrimmage to a number of battlefields.

The American flotilla will meet the George Washington off the French coast and convey it to the port.

# WILLINGDON MEMORIAL.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

### THE WILLINGDON MEMORIAL.

#### PRINCIPLE VS INTEREST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. Laljee Naranjee, suggests to the counter-requisitionists to withdraw their opposition now that they had their full say, and also for, amongst other reasons, the sake of harmony between Europeans and Indians and between Indians and Indians.

The suggestion is laudable and its motive still more so, but Mr. Laljee Naranjee forgets that it is for those that have raised the ghost to lay it. It is the requisitionists, who—in spite of the good sense of some of them who advised a meeting of friends and sympathisers,—that rushed to the Sheriff, and it is for them to brilliantly retire from the position they have taken up, now that they know that there is opposition, and therefore whatever the voting there is no unanimity, and the name of the citizens of Bombay cannot be used. The counter-requisitionists object to the memorial being given on the higher ground of principle, viz., that a few interested friends and sympathisers of Lord Willingdon cannot misuse the sacred name of the citizens of Bombay, when there is no unanimity. Day after day, and time after time they have made this position of theirs clear, and they insist that the question of memorial must be viewed from the point of view of principle or not at all. If a man is prepared to lay principle out of the question, he can, like your correspondent, make out a case against counter-requisitionists. But on exactly the same lines he can make out a case in short for Bureaucratic Government which in its most exaggerated form dismisses the very people themselves as canaille.

Mr. Laljee Naranjee and others of his view must remember that the crux of the question is whether when there is strong opposition a certificate of merit can be voted in the name of the citizens of Bombay. Nobody objects to the requisitionists giving a certificate of "hors de concours" in their own names, or better still, if they like they can vote themselves away. They are free to do what they like with themselves or their names. But they have no right to speak in the name of "All", when all are not with them.

Mr. Laljee Naranjee, a shrewd businessman that he is, cannot be unaware of the value of certificate that is not unanimous, and therefore he should address himself to the requisitionists and H. E. Lord Willingdon. The friends of his Excellency claim for him—and his admirers certainly more than that—"rich saving commonsense" and let me hope that this "saving" sense will assert itself at least once and save him from his friends and admirers "damning him to everlasting fame" by attempting to raise a memorial in the name of the citizens of Bombay when no one more than his Excellency knows that there is no unanimity. Is his Excellency Lord Willingdon still willing or will he assert himself?—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

### AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While going through the several sins of omission and commission of his Excellency the Governor as recounted by Mr Horniman, I make bold to write a few lines which at first sight appears to be quite a personal matter, but really involves a very broad and important principle of official favouritism and business morality.

It was in the regime of our lip-sympathetic Governor Lord Willingdon that a small group of Uran distillers were deprived of their calling of nearly a century old. They were charged with profiteering by the Excise officials which charge was refuted by the distillers with facts and figures, but the officials refused to be convinced. The distillers then applied for an interview with the Revenue Member and even petitioned to his Excellency to allow them an opportunity to refute the charge, but the same was denied to them. Their case was decided "ex parte" and decreed against them with costs of the plant. The contract is now given to a European firm at rate *higher* than offered to the distillers with the result that it is a magnificent success (!) and speaks volumes for the foresight and fair-mindedness of Lord Willingdon's Government. The principle of might over right is thoroughly vindicated.

This piece of grave injustice to a section of the Indian public has raised an everlasting memorial of Lord Willingdon in the hearts of the Uran distillers.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MISTRY.

### AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper this morning, you have published a letter dated 26th ultimo, to which I am one of the signatories, addressed to the Sheriff requesting him to drop the proposed Citizens' meeting on the 11th instant. The heading however that you have chosen to give to this letter, viz., "Withdrawal of Signatures" is misleading and erroneous, at least so far as I am concerned. I have signed neither the Requisition nor the Counter-Requisition and so there can be no "Withdrawal of Signature" in my case. I hope you will be good enough to publish this letter in fairness to me.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. DALVI.

HIGH COURT:
Bombay, Dec. 7.

### LORD WILLINGDON'S VIEWS.

#### INQUIRY AND SILENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to enclose a copy of a letter which I had addressed to the Private Secretary to the Governor, and request the favour of its early publication as it may be of interest to the public. I may add however that so far no reply has been received.—Yours, etc.,

R. VENKAT RAM.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

251, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay,
December 3rd, 1918.

The PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To His Excellency Lord Willingdon,
Governor of Bombay,
Government House, Malabar Hill.

Dear Sir,

Myself and several friends of mine have read his Excellency the Governor's speech at the Town Hall meeting on Friday last with very great pleasure and interest, particularly the remarks made by his Excellency regarding the proposed Memorial. It is not, however, clear to us whether in view of the regrettable controversy which has arisen over the matter, his Excellency is in favour of the proposed Memorial or not. As we have not yet fully and finally made up our mind, we shall feel much obliged if you can kindly let us have a little idea on the subject. It would enable us to definitely make up our mind in regard to this matter, which we consider to be sufficiently important.

Thanking you very much in anticipation of a line in reply,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. VENKAT RAM.

### "THE PARSI JOURNALIST."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While reading to-day's "Times of India," I came across a special article entitled: "Lord and Lady Willingdon—An Appreciation—By A Parsi Journalist." While thinking who this eminent Parsi journalist may be, with such capacity for butter and distortion of facts, the initials "N. M. D." made me conjecture that it is Naoroji M. Dumasia, chief reporter of your Boree Bunder contemporary. The cat being out of the bag, his mentality was worth studying. Lord Willingdon's administration—after discarding the fulminations of the writer against the Anti-Memorialists—begins according to him with March, 1915, when his Excellency "sent the first despatch about the Reforms," after consulting the late Mr. Gokhale and H. H. the Aga Khan. What this precious document contained the public does not know but when the writer talks about *"The first Dispatch about the Reforms"* he is certainly making a mess of the facts. It was Lord Hardinge, who first sent a despatch as long ago as 1911, recommending Reforms, to be granted to India. His Excellency's "Political Services" ends there. We are then treated with his Excellency's Farseeing Statesmanship, 'Work during the War' and 'A Liberalising Influence,' and then a shower of abuse hurled at "a handful of Extremists," finishing by calling them "Bolsheviks," the solatium of an impotent mind. Mr. Dumasia may not have read the words of Lord Islington, reported last week in his paper, that only "Prussian Rule" can "encourage and inspire the spirit of revolution." So, while calling his opponents "Bolsheviks," he hurls the hated charge of "the Prussian Rule" against his Excellency's Administration. Well may Lord Willingdon cry out:—"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—Yours, etc.,

ON-LOOKER.

Bombay, 4th December, 1918.

### SUGGESTED COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter addressed by "A Parsi" in your issue of to-day suggesting a compromise to the leaders of both the parties to the proposed Memorial Meeting I say that I quite agree with the suggestion made by him.

I think in fairness to Lord Willingdon it may be stated that whatever fight that Lord Willingdon may have carried on, on behalf of the people it must have been carried on within the four walls of the chamber of the Executive Council. The man in the street could have no idea as to what he may have done there and I think it is not fair to say that he did nothing when it is quite probable that he may have done much though that effort may be known only to his three colleagues of the Council.

We who are outsiders can judge Lord Willingdon only in an indirect manner by a comparison of administration of this Presidency with that of another, say, for instance, Madras. Both the Governors there and here had in their representive Executive Council pair of civilians and I can readily believe that Messrs. Carmichael and Curties of Bombay were quite the equal of (if not superior) to Messrs. Cardew and Gillman of Madras in their zeal for repression. Yet it is also a matter of common knowledge that the political agitation in Madras during the last 5 years was more virulent and dissatisfaction there, far greater than what we in Bombay had experienced. What then is the factor that has brought about this difference in the political situation of Madras and Bombay? I think the difference lies in the fact that Madras had a Lord Pentland while we had a Lord Willingdon.

I do not ignore the weakness of Lord Willingdon as an administrator but I think on the whole I approve of the proposal made by your correspondent "A Parsi" in your issue of to-day.

I hope the Sheriff of Bombay will meet the anti-requisitionists in a fair spirit and instead of aggravating the situation will bring about a settlement between the two parties for it cannot be ignored that there is a strong party opposed to this movement.—Yours, etc.,

H. K. B.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

# LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

## TRIBUTE IN COUNCIL.

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S REVIEW.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting yesterday at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding.

Mr. S. D. Garud moved:—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that non-official officers and members of local boards be paid travelling allowances for journeys in connection with the work of the boards."

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole moved an amendment:—"That this Council recommends to H. E. the Governor-in-Council that district local boards be authorised to pay travelling allowances to members of local boards for journeys performed by them in connection with local board work, the scale of travelling allowances being subject to the approval of the Commissioner."

After some discussion Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla assured the Council that the Government agreed to the general principle of paying travelling allowances to members of works committees of local bodies in connection with inspections, but there was a legal difficulty in the way as to whether such payment could be made under the Act. The Government would, however, re-examine the legal aspect of the question.

Mr. Godbole withdrew his amendment on this assurance. Mr. Garud's resolution was declared to be lost.

### FAMINE RELIEF.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a press note be issued from time to time stating what has been done and is being done as regards the supply of grass, grain, takavi and other relief measures to various districts in the Presidency on the lines of the statement made by the Honourable the Revenue Member at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held in September last."

Mr. Mehta said that in a recent press note, Government had asked for the co-operation of non-officials in connection with famine relief measures, and it was only fair to the Government and useful to the public that information should be given from time to time in the matter.

Mr. G. Carmichael said Government were prepared to accept the resolution. They were endeavouring to give as much information as they could with regard to the agricultural situation and the steps they were taking to meet it. They intended to keep the public informed about it from time to time.

The resolution was carried.

### ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR HOSPITALS

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved:

"This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to direct (1) that all Government Hospitals shall have attached to them non-official Advisory committees composed of men and women; and (2) that the services of female Sub-Assistant Surgeons be engaged in as many Government Hospitals as possible."

He said the reason of the resolution was obvious. In this country people had a great prejudice against hospitals and if there were a non-official advisory committee they might endeavour to remove that prejudice. St. George's hospital had such a committee, and he wanted similar committees to be appointed in the case of mofussil hospitals. There was a great deal of objection on the part of women to go to hospitals and if there were ladies on the Committee they would be of great use. In regard to the second clause he knew that there were very few female hospital assistants, but there were some and these should be appointed wherever possible.

VISITING COMMITTEE PREFERRED.

Surgeon-General Lyons thought a visiting Committee would be more useful. In the St. George's Hospital the Advisory Committee met only twice during the last five years, and on one occasion it was at the request of the speaker, as there was some trouble. So much for the work of the Advisory Committees. These Committees might be useful in collecting subscriptions and money for the use of the hospitals. He should like to see as many female hospital assistants as possible, but their number was very limited.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said they were going to appoint six female hospital assistants in the current year, and the cost of the same would be met from the sale of liquor shops. Government had no objection to accepting the resolution if the slightly mandatory tone were removed. He had no doubt that if unofficial committees were appointed they would be of great use in popularising the hospitals, and the presence of Women's Committees would be of great use. But they had no experience yet of the working of these Committees and they must proceed rather cautiously in this direction.

AMENDED RESOLUTION APPROVED.

The resolution was then altered as follows: "This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing committees of non-official visitors composed of men and women, etc."

It was accepted by Government in the amended form.

### APPRECIATION OF LORD WILLINGDON'S SERVICES.

Mr. G. K. Parekh moved the following resolution:

"This Council places on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by his Excellency to this presidency and its regret at his leaving it at this important crisis in its political future, and is keenly sensible of the very cordial relations that have always characterised his presidentship of the Council during the last five years and a half."

Mr. G. K. Parekh said:—

Your Excellency has been the President of this Council for a period of five and half years. As members of this Council, we beg to express to you in the first instance our sense of gratification at the manner in which the business of the Council has been conducted during this period. Your Excellency has uniformly exhibited the greatest patience during the conduct of its debates and always treated its members with great courtesy. On several occasions you have induced your colleagues in Government to accept the views of the non-official members and to modify the policy of Government in accordance with the views of the people as expressed through their representatives. We feel that it was due mainly to your personal qualities that the work of this Council was conducted with the greatest smoothness, its dignity and prestige were upheld and the most cordial relations maintained between its official and non-official members.

We are all aware of the fact that before sufficient time had passed to enable your Excellency to master the various problems of this Presidency, the terrible war broke out and it continued almost up to the end of your administration. As the head of one of the most important provinces of India your Excellency had to devote most of your time and energy in carrying out measures for winning the war. Your Excellency's work was much heavier than that of any provincial head in India inasmuch as both the ports by which the men to conduct the war, the provisions for their maintenance and materials required for fighting had to be despatched were situated within this Presidency and everything depended on the work of embarkation of men and the transport of provisions and war materials being carried out with the greatest expedition. Then from the earliest stage of the war the Government of India ordered the strictest economy in expenditure and directed the postponement of all expenditure that was not very urgent. Under these conditions it was not possible for your Excellency to undertake the introduction of any important measure.

HELP TO EDUCATION.

Notwithstanding the adverse conditions to which I have referred, this Council can claim credit for having passed two important measures during the period of your Presidentship. The first of these was the Free and Compulsory Education Act. Ours was the first Indian Council that passed such a measure. Though the Bill was introduced as a private Bill by my friend the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, a share of credit for its successful passage through the Council is due to your Excellency inasmuch as I doubt that if the Bill had not your sympathy and support it would have passed with success through the Council. I feel very thankful to your Excellency for the liberal help promised by Government towards carrying out of the object of the Act.

The other Legislative measure to which I refer is the Rent Act. Though there were differences of opinion in this Council and outside regarding the propriety of extending the restrictions on the increase of rents and the power of ejectment to premises other than residential quarters and those of which the monthly rents did not exceed certain fixed amounts, and the powers to be given to the Controller in case of small premises, the necessity of legislation of the kind being taken up in reference to tenements occupied by poor and middle class tenants was universally admitted and I have no doubt that without the Rent Act living in Bombay would have become very difficult and even prohibitive to a large portion of the inhabitants of Bombay.

I have always understood that even long before the historical announcement of August, 1917, your Excellency held very strong views on the necessity of liberalizing the Governments in India for the purpose of checking the spread of discontent among the people and associating the educated classes in the administration of the country to a larger extent than now. While we are so near the eve of receiving some appreciable share in responsible Government we would have liked that the first experiments in responsible Government in this Presidency were made during your term of office, when the Ministers responsible to the people would have got the benefit of your sympathy, guidance and advice. We have however, the consolation that the sympathy, guidance and advice which we lose will be utilised for the benefit of the people of a sister Presidency, and that from what we read and learnt we are likely to find in your Excellency's successor statesman broad sympathies and liberal ideas towards Indian aspirations for acquiring responsible Government.

LORD WILLINGDON AND KAIRA PEOPLE.

I now proceed to another point for the purpose of illustrating how some persons who adversely criticize your Excellency's administration have withheld one or two important facts from the public through ignorance or otherwise to give it a very ugly appearance. I am referring to the Kaira episode in which I was also concerned.

In November, 1917, the inhabitants of some of the badly affected villages of the Kaira District, in which there was almost a total failure of the early monsoon crop due to excessive and unseasonable rains and the later crops were damaged by disease and other causes, brought these facts to my notice and the notice of my friend the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel with a request that we should help them in moving the Collector to suspend the collection of Land Revenue demands, the payment of the first instalment of which was very near. We decided that before we approached the Collector we should personally go over some of the villages and make enquiries and satisfy ourselves whether the conditions were such as to justify our helping them. We accordingly, visited a number of villages of three out of seven talukas, heard the statements of respectable people and got some of these statements reduced to writing. After this we had an interview with the Collector and we explained to him the conclusions at which we had arrived. The Collector promised to make enquiries of the Mamlatdars and to pass such orders as appeared to him proper. A few days after we learnt that the Collector had suspended the collection of half of the demands of Government in some villages and ordered that the remaining half of the demands in these villages should be collected. In respect of the other villages the Collector came to the conclusion that the claim to suspensions had not been made out according to the rules promulgated by Government and he ordered that the collection should proceed as usual. The people then approached the Commissioner but failed to obtain any relief from him. We then approached the member of Government in charge of the Revenue portfolio, but he upheld the action of the local officers. After this the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Patel and Mr. M. K. Gandhi and myself waited upon your Excellency. Mr. Patel and myself put before your Excellency the people's side of the case and the Hon. Mr. Pratt put before your Excellency the official side. Your Excellency accepted the view of the official side. I confess I felt annoyed and disappointed when I was informed of Your Excellency's order. I had experience of the practices resorted to for collecting the Government demands in hard times on previous occasions, and I thought that the order would be followed by a considerable amount of oppression over the poor people. But Your Excellency had directed that the poor people should not be harassed. This order was followed by a certain amount of agitation conducted under the guidance of my friend Mr. Gandhi. It is here that the critics stop. They do not refer to the final solution of the difficulty and the last orders that were passed in the matter. The final order was that from those who were able to meet the demands of Government collection should be made; to those who were unable to meet the demands suspension should be given. In this manner a just and sympathetic solution was arrived at. Those who were able to pay willingly paid their dues and Government had not to make any unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. The poor people were saved from plunging themselves in debts or alienating their holdings; no oppression was practised on innocent people and the agriculturists were confirmed in their faith in the justice of the British Government.

RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

There is another matter to which I would like to refer. Notwithstanding many efforts made by far-seeing people on both sides, it is to be regretted that a certain amount of aloofness prevails in the relations between the British and the Indian communities. It is not in the interest of Great Britain or India that this aloofness should continue. It becomes very difficult owing to this attitude for the two communities to understand each other. When trade or professional business or official work bring them together their relations in most cases are of the most formal character. Englishmen take very little interest in important Indian matters and likewise Indians do not feel interested in matters relating to the English community. Even when common interests are involved they hardly co-operate; each party tries to work for itself through its own separate agency. Your Excellency Lord Willingdon and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have done much to close the gulf between the two communities. You have yourselves formed friendships with Indian ladies and Indian gentlemen. You have formed clubs and societies in which members of both communities work together for objects which are dear to both. I trust your example will be followed and that the two communities will work together in the same spirit in which Indian communities of different creeds and races work with each other.

RAISING THE WAR LOAN.

Your Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have always helped in bringing prominently before the minds of your people that India is a component part of the British Empire and that India has duties as such a component part. The great success of the War Loans was due to your inspiration and your indefatigable efforts. The Indian Chiefs on this side of India have not been behind others of their class in helping the Empire in various directions. In the contributions towards War Loans and War Relief Funds, the share of this Presidency is sufficiently large to do it ample credit. This was in the main due to the splendid and enthusiastic efforts Your Excellency and Lady Willingdon made and the great popularity you have enjoyed and the deep faith of the people in your advice and recommendation; notwithstanding our strong desire that the floating of the War loans should be a complete success in Bombay, Your Excellency to my knowledge with great promptness in checking any display of excessive zeal on the part of officers when the fact came to your notice. When the question of affording relief to soldiers, who were engaged in the great war which has just ceased and who were suffering from wounds or diseases, was a constant object of Your Excellencies' solicitude and care; and the ladies of this Presidency under the inspiration of Her Excellency have contributed largely towards helping the sick and wounded in the numerous war hospitals of Bombay and other base-hospitals in Mesopotamia and elsewhere. It was due to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon that comforts in various forms were provided for those actually in the fields.

SYMPATHY FOR MASSES.

But I have not referred to the great esteem and popularity which both of you have gained among the masses. To them you are the embodiments of sympathy, love and kindness. Though your time was so much occupied in the discharge of various responsible duties, both of Your Excellencies managed to spare time to visit and inspect educational institutions, colleges, boys and girls' schools, hospitals, dispensaries, leper asylums and maternity homes, etc., institutions like Vanita Vishram and Karve's Ashram for raising the status of Indian women, enabling them to earn honest livelihood and befitting them for conducting the work of charities and public good, institutions for the protection of the helpless, the defective and the destitute. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has been making most laudable efforts to check the heavy rate of mortality amongst young women due to poverty and want of care and attention, at the most critical periods of their lives and also to diminish heavy toll of infant life due partly to these causes and also to the difficulty of obtaining pure milk. In Bombay, Their Excellencies have visited the worst slums of the city for acquiring themselves first-hand knowledge about the manner in which the poor people live and for seeing in which way the City could be made healthier. I have been in this Council for many years and I can hardly call to mind any Governor or his wife who has shown the same sympathy, feeling and anxiety for the poor, the helpless, the sick, and the destitute, and worked and helped in alleviating their distress as Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have done.

In conclusion, on behalf of myself and my colleagues official and non-official, I beg to wish Your Excellencies a safe and happy voyage to England, rest and health during your sojourn there and early return to India with renewed health and vigour, and we trust that Your Excellencies will win from the people of Madras the same love and affection as you have won from the people of Bombay.

### MR. PRANJPYE.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, seconding the resolution, said he did not wish to go into the details of the various kinds of activities with which his Excellency and his Government had been identified, but he wished only to refer in some detail to his Excellency's activities in regard to education, and especially in regard to the affairs of the University of Bombay of which he was the official representative in the Council. During his period of office for the past five-and-a-half years his Excellency was handicapped by the great strain of war, and consequently they quite realised that it was not possible for him and his Government to do all that they wished to do in furtherance of education. But all the same, his Excellency's period had been one of very great importance in the history of education in this Presidency, in that the Free and Compulsory Primary Education Bill had been put on the statute book in his Excellency's time. Although that Bill had been introduced and piloted in the Council by the Hon. Mr. Patel, still the credit for that Bill was in no small measure to be borne by his Excellency, because without the cordial co-operation of his Excellency's Government this useful measure would not have been easily passed. In other directions also his Excellency had done what lay in his power to further the spread of education and its betterment. Although in the Bill itself it was not possible to insert a clause regarding financial responsibility, his Excellency's Government came forward by means of a declaration that the Government would always contribute half the total expense of compulsory education in any area where the municipality concerned undertook to bear the other half. In this connection he might refer to the announcement recently made about the Government contribution to the Bombay Municipality to help it to introduce free and compulsory primary education in the city. Although as a mofussilite he might envy Bombay in its good fortune in getting rather more than it had asked, still all such measures of his Excellency's Government showed what they would do if funds and opportunities allowed them to do, and the Council regretted that his Excellency would not be at the helm of the Government to carry out the larger programme in the direction of education in the next few years. Again, honourable members would remember that more than half the resolutions that had come before the Council were in connection with education and it would hardly be too much to say that his Excellency's Government had always been sympathetic towards any resolution that had for its object the educational progress in this Presidency. It would not be right to go into details, but this tendency of his Excellency's Government had been patent to all of them.

UNIVERSITY AND HIS EXCELLENCY.

So far as the University was concerned they knew that before his Excellency came to this Presidency the relationship between the Government and the University had been of a silent, if not an almost open warfare, but by a magician's wand, as it were, his Excellency changed all that and the relations between the two bodies took a turn of the most harmonious kind. Before his Excellency came there had been three Indian Vice-Chancellors,—the late Mr. Telang, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar. But they were all officials. His Excellency had the first opportunity of appointing non-officials. The first was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the leader of Bombay, who unfortunately did not live long after the appointment. His Excellency then appointed another distinguished gentleman, Mr. Satalvad, as Vice-Chancellor. He was sure that the success of this experiment of appointing distinguished non-officials as Vice-Chancellors would not be lost sight of by his Excellency's successors. The various points on which the University was at variance with the Government had been practically settled. The great sore caused by the School Final Examination controversy had been healed. All the recommendations made by the Senate had been favourably considered and generally accepted. So far as the University was concerned his Excellency's Government had gone on the basis that after appointing their experts on the Senate they should trust them as far as possible. This was the policy which his Excellency's Government had followed. It was not a policy of tinkering with the recommendations of their own experts and he was sure if this policy was followed by his Excellency's successors, the relations between the Government and the University would never be strained. There were other matters in which a forward move had been made. For instance, the college at Dharwar. A want of such an institution had been acknowledged for a long time, but it was in his Excellency's time that the question had been settled. The University had received very liberal grants from the Government—as liberal as the circumstances of the period permited. In all these matters the whole Presidency had been very lucky in having his Excellency at the helm of affairs. As to his Excellency's dealings with this Council they knew them by practical experience. Their relations had always been of a most harmonious nature, and one thing he might say in this connection was that his Excellency's Government had suffered more defeats in this Council than any other provincial government in this country, and his Excellency's Government had taken those defeats, in the best possible spirit and had not tampered with the situation. At the last meeting of the Council his Excellency's Government gave free scope to official members to vote as they liked and he hoped this would continue in a larger measure in future.

FINAL JUDGMENT.

In passing a final judgment upon his Excellency's career they had got first to bear in mind that his Excellency the Governor was not synonymous with the Government of the Presidency, although it had been presided over by his Excellency, and what the people had to take into consideration was, what was the spirit which actuated the Governor in directing the affairs of his Government. If they looked at it from that broad point of view, there was no doubt whatever that the verdict would be that that direction had been of a most sound and wholesome nature. (Hear, hear.) His Excellency's attitude on the question of Indian reforms had been of a most liberal character, and he only wished that his Excellency's advice had been followed the very time it was given and not long after it was rendered almost too late. In passing a judgment on his Excellency's administration during the past five-and-a-half years it must not be forgotten that they should take broad views. They must not take one instance. He himself had risen from his place in the Council and opposed several measures from the Government, but that did not mean that he was not able to take a large view. In a case of this kind they should take a proper perspective. They must not let the tree get so much into their view that they lost sight of the wood. As to the people, who passed an unfavourable judgment upon his Excellency's administration and were making carping criticism upon it, he asked them the question, what Governor they would like to have considering the names of Governors who had presided over the Government of this Presidency for the last twenty-five or thirty years? If a direct question of that nature was asked he was sure what answer would be given. He thought if the educated public opinion was consulted as to whom they would like to have at the helm of affairs at the time when the Presidency was about to enter a new political life to pilot them through, he was sure every one in this Presidency including even those who opposed. His Excellency's administration would say that it was his Excellency Lord Willingdon. (Hear, hear.)

### MR. LALLUBHAI.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas heartily supported the resolution, and endorsed the views of the previous speaker. They were thankful not merely for his sympathy towards the aspirations of Indians, but also for his work. That work was the passing into law of the Primary Education Bill. The speaker then quoted from the records of the debate and read Mr. Patel's speech that all the credit for the passing of the Bill was due to Lord Willingdon for Mr. Patel himself had passed over all the credit to Lord Willingdon. The greatest work of Lord Willingdon, in addition to what he had done in regard to University matters, was the appointment of the Industrial Advisory Committee. That was one of the best and most lasting of works that Lord Willingdon had done. Besides he had been always fair in his rulings in the Council for which also the speaker was thankful to Lord Willingdon.

### MR. P. C. SETHNA.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna in the course of his speech said:—

"In the long array of those who have filled the exalted office of Governor of Bombay there are some who occupy a higher and a more abiding place in the hearts of the people of this Presidency and your Excellency will certainly take rank with the best of them, and, equally so, her Excellency Lady Willingdon. Imbued with a desire to do the best you can for those committed to your care, you set yourself right from the start to make personal friendships and thus won the confidence of the leaders by your unconcealed support of their legitimate aspirations. You have throughout respected the feelings of that section of Indians whose opinion has not drifted into dangerous shoals. You have realised that it is only by the study of the welfare of the people and by the reconciliation of the administration with the awakening sense of the people that the foundation of British Rule in India can be strengthened and solidified. You have recognised that administration must be a means to an end and not an end in itself. We, therefore, owe it to your balanced judgment, your vigour and vigilance that Bombay has enjoyed peace and tranquillity during your regime. As time passes and the years unfold, events are revealed in their true perspective."

Continuing, Mr. Sethna said that sympathy and progress have been the watch words of his Excellency administration.

### MR. GARUD.

Mr. S. D. Garud referred to the war work of Lord and Lady Willingdon. He acknowledged the sympathy which Lord Willingdon had shown in regard to District and Taluka local boards in appointing non-officials as presidents and vice-presidents, and giving them non-official majorities. Lord Willingdon's views regarding education and sanitation had always been progressive. His social qualities they all knew,—they who had enjoyed his hospitality, and who had also experienced his urbanity in the Council.

### SHAIKH GULAM HUSSEIN HIDAYATULLAH.

Shaikh Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah said Lord Willingdon had deserved and carried the regard of all, and their grateful affection. He must say emphatically that this Presidency had progressed in all directions, such as sanitation, education and local self-government. He would be guilty of base ingratitude if he did not take the opportunity of thanking Lord Willingdon, specially for the grant of one lakh of rupees for the Mahomedan Community in Sindh and for granting them separate electorates in the Municipalities. He also thanked the Government for restoring the Hyderabad Municipality and also for their war work.

### MR. C. V. MEHTA.

Mr. C. V. Mehta thanked Lord Willingdon for the furtherance of primary education in the city, although even by the grant of Rs. 6 lakhs the Bombay Municipality was not placed on the same footing as the Mofussil Municipalities. He also thanked the Government for the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation, for which they had been agitating for many years. The misfortune of Lord Willingdon and his colleagues was that they could not reply to the criticisms which had been made against them. But when history came to be written people would find that Lord Willingdon had done everything in his power to further Indian progress. He hoped Lord Willingdon would further the claims put forward by non-official Indians on the Council for the transfer of all subjects to the Council and for full and responsible government.

The Thakore Saheb of Kermaon thanked Lord Willingdon on behalf of the Sardars of Gujarat, and he called him the people's Governor. He also paid a tribute to Lady Willingdon.

### RAO BAHADUR NAIK.

Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik said it was a matter for regret that his Excellency was leaving the Presidency when they badly needed a far-sighted administrator like him. His Excellency had proved himself a fearless champion of India's claims. By his loving solicitude for the welfare of the people, his Excellency had won a place in the hearts of the people. As regards this Council, it had been a pleasant period for them during his Presidentship and his Excellency had displayed a liberal spirit of toleration. His Excellency had paid memorable incognito visits to peasants. Lady Willingdon also had endeared herself to the people by her kind-hearted and high-minded endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the poorer people and the result was that their Excellencies were the objects of admiration and worship throughout the Presidency. By her beneficent activities, her Excellency Lady Willingdon had captured the hearts of the people of the Presidency. The Presidency could not adequately repay the debt of gratitude which they owed to their Excellencies. They would assure their Excellencies that they carried the good-will and affection of all in this Presidency in their new sphere of work.

### CAPT. FERNANDES.

Capt. C. Fernandes said: "I beg to associate myself wholeheartedly with what has fallen from the previous speakers and consider it a duty and privilege to give expression in the warmest manner to my sense of the eminent services rendered to this Presidency by your Excellency and the immense influence for good which you have exercised for a strenuous period of five years and a half, with a single eye to the welfare of its peoples. No one is in a better position to appreciate your work than this Council and I venture to say that it is only in the fitness of things that a resolution of this nature should be placed on the minutes of the Council." He emphatically endorsed the terms of the resolution.

### MR. DESAI.

Mr. P. A. Desai said his Excellency had laid the people of the Karnatic under a deep debt of gratitude by encouraging the establishment of the Arts College there, and the ladies of Bombay by allowing the official members of this Council to vote as they liked on the resolution moved some time ago by him (the speaker) regarding the Bombay Municipality, and thus enabling that resolution to be carried.

### MR. KAMAT.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said if Lord Willingdon's administration were to be judged by the spirit with which he worked for the people and the real heart which he showed during the whole of his regime—it was characterised by sincere, real and genuine and substantial sympathy towards the aspirations of the people. It was a sympathy which was absolutely *bona fide* which had come from the bottom of his heart and which had touched the hearts of the people. Except some people whom the speaker called "professional agitators" every one

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# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

in the Presidency regretted Lord Willingdon's departure from Bombay. There was a sentiment that Lord Willingdon would be appointed Viceroy and if he were appointed to that post, the speaker was sure he would reach the standard of Lord Willingon. (Cheers).

### MR. UPASANI.

Mr. S. B. Upasami in the course of a very long speech thanked the Governor for his extreme courtesy and patience which he had shown towards the speaker.

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer thanked his Excellency for the generous consideration he had bestowed upon questions of Mohammedan interest.

The resolution was carried amid loud applause.

### LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor then said: I am deeply touched by the generous remarks which have fallen from the lips of Honourable Members in speaking to the resolution and for the favourable opinions which they have expressed with regard to the performance of my duties since I have been President of this Council. They have signified their appreciation of my conduct of our business, but I assure them that the thanks should be all on the other side, for without the constant and loyal co-operation of Honourable Members my duties as President would have been much more difficult.

The discussions, indeed all our proceedings, have been of the greatest interest to me and I can claim that never, except when my absence was unavoidable, have I absented myself from our deliberations, and I think it is true to say—and I say it with all satisfaction—that during the 5½ years of my presidentship we have advanced very rapidly towards the forms and customs of parliamentary debate.

Speaking for the last time as your President, I propose to give you, as shortly as I can, some accounts of the work of the various departments, indeed to give you an account of my stewardship as Head of the administration during the past 5½ years, and I do this the more readily, for, my administration has been during the last few weeks the subject of many ill-informed attacks which have been so unfair to the officers of many departments that I propose to give you a short summary of the true facts of our work.

But before doing so I wish to impress as strongly as I can on your minds that our normal activties have been much curtailed and handicapped, in this Presidency far more than any other, and that owing to circumstances well-known to you all, we have, of necessity been immersed in matters connected with the war. Many officers have gone on military duty, other officers have been actively engaged chiefly in attending to military matters which have required their constant care and energy. Indeed War questions have been so much a part of our administrative work during the past four years, that I think it right to give you a short account of our efforts in this Presidency, both of an official and non-official character, before referring to the the ordinary work of our Civil Department.

#### WAR.

The despatch of large overseas forces to France, Mesopotamia, Africa and Egypt was concentrated on the port of Bombay and, to a lesser extent on Karachi. A great opportunity for useful work was thus afforded to the people of this presidency in general and of those cities in particular, and I think it may be fairly said that this opportunity was fully utilised. The greater part of the work fell upon private or semi-private organisations and a large portion of it therefore falls outside the scope of a review of the administration of my Government. So much of it, however, was due, if I may be allowed here to say so, to the organising ability of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, and so much also was carried out under my supervision, so much too has been effected with the active assistance of many officers of my Government, that a reference to the war activties of this presidency and of Bombay City may be considered permissible. **The funds raised** in the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund and for the Women's Branch of the same Fund reached nearly 90 lakhs of rupees, and I venture to think that the amount of useful work that has been done with these funds has been enormous. Very early in the war, it was decided to establish a hospital for Indian soldiers in the Prince of Wales's Museum then approaching completion This hospital, which became well-known as the Lady Hardinge Hospital, has been successfully conducted to this day. A hospital bearing the name of this presidency was established at Alexandria. It was intended primarily for Indian soldiers of the Expeditionary Force sent to France, but it ministered to the wants of our gallant allies. On the return of the Indian Expeditionary Force to India, this hospital was recalled to Bombay and its equipment and establishment distributed among other hospitals. Meanwhile, my Government had placed at the disposal of the Relief Fund the building in course of erection for the College of Science, and a most successful hospital has been there maintained. These early hospitals, instituted before the Medical Organisation became so complete as it was afterwards made, proved, I venture to think, of the greatest service to our troops. Later on, hospitals were established in many other places in Bombay and not in Bombay only but in the City of Karachi and at Deolali, Masik and Poona. Nurses' hostels and clubs necessary for those who were ministering to our sick and wounded soldiers with such devotion, were also established. Mention must be made of the most complete system of supply of comforts to our troops, whether they were undergoing the hardships of Mesopotamia or were lying sick or convalescent in the hospitals and depots of this presidency or were arriving in or leaving Bombay by transport or by rail. It is right futrher that I should refer to the school for the technical instruction of disabled soldiers organised and established by Lady Willingdon, which has justified itself by its success and by the adoption in other places in India of the system inaugurated by it. These activties were largely unoffical in their character, in the sense that they were organised and maintained by Committees on which officials and non-officials worked with the most complete co-operation, but so much material assistance was given by my Government and by my officers and my own association with them was so close that I venture to think, as I have already said, that they may be regarded as a feature of the amdinistration of my Government to which the Bombay Presidency and the City of Bombay can look back with satisfaction. Their proximity to the port of embarkation and their salubrious climate led to various places in the Deccan being selected as the site of depots and military camps. The same causes conduced to the establishment of three large camps for enemy prisoners and aliens These undertakings and the numberless questions connected with the shipping and the overseas trade of this presidency threw a heavy strain on several branches of my Government.

#### RECRUITMENT.

Now let me say a word about recruitment:—

As regards participation in the battles of the great war, I venture to think that the share taken by the fighting men of this presidency, though small in volume compared with the achievements of the races of some other portions of India, has been a highly creditable one. Before the war, little had been heard for many years of the Maharatta soldier or of the regiments recruited from this presidency. Their record had been long and honurable, but lack of opportunity had caused them to sink something approaching oblivion. The steady valour displayed by the Maharatta soldier in Africa and in Mesopotamia, not merely on the

many occasions when ample success attended our armies, but in the far more trying test of difficulty and defeat, enabled his good qualities to be estimated at their old and true worth. Some disappointment has been expressed that when the great call for more recruits was made the numbers forthcoming from the Bombay Presidency did not equal those that readily offered themselves from certain portions of this great country. But our difficulties must be borne in mind. Military traditions existed only among a few of the numerous races that compose the population of this Presidency. Recruitment had been for many years confined to two of these races only—the Mahrattas and the Deccani Mahomedans. It had been discontinued among a race which had always shown steady loyalty and courage—the Mahars. The backbone of the Bombay army was indeed, as it always had been, the Mahratta soldier, but the military traditions even of the Mahratta were not common to all districts. Employment at high wages, which did not involve the hardships and separations of military service, awaited them at their doors and many years of prosperity and organised industry had turned the thoughts of the people into peaceful paths. Nevertheless, I venture to think that a great deal was accomplished. In the first two and a half years of the war, i.e., to the end of the year 1916, only 6,613 men had been recruited. After that date, the Civil authorities were associated in an ever-increasing degree with recruitment. In the year 1917, 26,833 men were obtained for the combatant and non-combatant forces. For the 10 months ending the 31st October, 1918, 40,533 men had been obtained. In all, just 74,000 men were recruited within that period, but this does not represent the total contribution of the man-power of this Presidency, because before recruitment for non-vombatant forces was fully brought within the recruiting system, a large number of men, especially from Gujerat and Bombay City, had gone to Mesopotamia for railway and other employment in which skilled labour was necessary.

#### COMMISSIONS IN I.M.S.

There is one other matter with regard to recruitment, which, I think, may be of interest to honourable members, and that is, that 34 Civil Assistant Surgeons and 3 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who volunteered for military duty, were granted temporary Commissions in the I.M.S. In addition to these 152 permanent Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons out of a strength of 525, and 11 temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons were lent to the Military Department. The percentage of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons lent was higher (29.3) than that of any other province except the Punjab (38 per cent.) and was absolutely the highest in the case of those who volunteered for active service, being 38 out of 165 or 23.3 per cent., while the Punjab, which comes next, gave 30 out of 195 or 15.3 per cent. This is a matter, I think, of great congratulations to Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

These figures are, as I have indicated, small indeed compared with the splendid record of the Punjab and the United Provinces. But the very difficulty of the task indicates the enormous amount of work done by the recruiting officers and district officials, and also by many non-official gentlemen who showed their loyalty to Government by undertaking the ardous task of obtaining men. As an example of the great efforts that were made to obtain the required number of combatants, it may be mentioned that in addition to the Mahratta and Deccani Mahomedan communities to which, as I have said, recruiting was restricted at the beginning of the war, sanction was obtained for recruitment of men from not less than eleven new communities in addition to the recruitment carried on for special companies in Sind and in Kathiawar, where the recruitment was carried on on a territorial basis and included most of the varied classes of those provinces. Of these communities I would mention especially the Mahars in order to express a hope that the battalion which has been successfully established may remain as a permanent unit of the Indian Army, to allow an outlet for honourable service to this deserving community. And I would further refer to the special companies of Bhandaries and Berads which have been warmly commended by the officers who have had to deal with them. Without making an invidious distinction between the different parts of the Presidency, I would like to refer to the splendid record of Ratnagiri, the southern portion of Kolaba and the little State of Sawantwadi, to the efforts of my friend, his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur in the Southern Deccan and to the Surat district which though not military in its character, supplied a very large number of men to meet the demand for skilled labour. In referring to the services rendered by the inhabitants of this Presidency I must not forget the good work done by its referring classes, who readily came forward to perform the indispensable duty of manning our ships in spite of the many dangers that awaited them.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Now I wish to say a few words with regard to the economic conditions created by the war. The conditions of war did not affect only those who were undergoing the hardships of campaigning. The heavy demands made upon this country and especially the concentration of so much military activity in and around Bombay led to an acute rise in prices. It is true that the war brought prosperity to many, but the money that poured in was unevenly distributed, and it became obvious to my Government that the high prices prevailing were pressing hardly upon many sections of the population whose income was not increased if it was not actually reduced, by the continuation of the war. It was for this reason that my Government decided early in the present year to appoint an officer with the title of Controller of Prices in the hope that that appointment would lead to some check on the rise of prices and to a more even distribution of the supplies available. In spite of the many difficulties that have been experienced, I venture to think that that appointment has led to much good. It has been possible to fix the prices of several household articles in this city—articles which though minor in themselves are indispensable to the poor. The utilisation of so large an area of this Presidency for cotton and other non-edible crops had rendered it to an increasing degree dependent on the other provinces of the Indian Empire for its food supply. Heavy exports from this country to meet the wants of our military forces and our Allies and the high prices generally prevailing, added seriousness to the situation which was rendered acute when the rainfall of the present year proved so unfortunately deficient. I venture to think that the steps which have been taken, the assistance rendered by the Government of India and the supplies received, as I am glad to acknowledge from other provinces, have prevented the condition of affairs from becoming so serious as would otherwise have been the case.

Although the question of food stuffs was of paramount importance, there were other considerations which affected the welfare of the people to a serious degree. The high rents that were levied in the cities of Bombay and Karachi pressed severely upon many classes of the population. My Government have in the present year passed two Rent Acts which I am glad to believe have eased the situation and have convinced the people that Government are determined to help them so far as can be done without injustice to the owners of property. As regards the latter, I am glad to think that although the profits which they would otherwise have made have been considerably restricted, they have on the whole accepted the measures taken by Government as necessary for the common welfare.

The high prices prevailing for cotton led to an amount of speculation which was both unhealthy and dangerous and which was bound ultimately to affect the price of cotton cloth indispensable for the poorer classes of the population. On the representation of my Government, the Government of India agreed to an Ordinance being passed, pending the introduction of the Bill which has been passed by the Council.

I sincerely hope that this legislation will have a most healthy effect upon the circumstances of our greatest local industry. The supply of cotton cloth, is as I have indicated, to some extent involved in the consideration of the cotton question. I am glad to think that it was a Committee sitting in this city and composed mainly of its citizens which recommended the action of the Government of India which has undoubtedly greatly assisted in the reduction of the prices of cotton cloth, and has thus relieved a hardship which was pressing severely upon the people.

The action taken by my Government to alleviate the hardship of high prices has, as I have said, been attended with many difficulties, and has necessarily been incomplete and only partially successful in many particulars, but I venture to believe that it has shown in some measure the efforts of my Government to relieve that hardship and especially, if I may again say so, it has been an indication of my own personal interests in matters so vital to the comforts of our humbler brethren. I am glad to think that in spite of high prices, the peace of the community has not been disturbed by outbreaks of violence such as have occurred elsewhere. I would add that the investments of the Presidency in the War Loan were in 1917 nearly 11 crores and in 1918 13¾ crores.

This short summary will give honourable members some idea of the great service which has been performed by this Presidency on account of the war, and makes me emphasise again the fact that our preoccupations were so great that it has been impossible to go forward with our normal work as rapidly as we could have wished. Still I think honourable members will agree when they have heard me, that our record has not been a bad one on the whole.

Now I wish to turn to various matters and to the most noticeable facts with regard to our ordinary civil administration during the past 5½ years. It will be clear to honourable members that in a summary of this kind it will be impossible to give a comprehensive survey and to inform them of all the work that has been done, but I hope to be able to render them an account of the most important features of our administration and trust that after hearing it they will agree that it has not been without value.

Let me first refer to the Department of Finance and Revenue, and I am glad to be able to say that our revenue has shown satisfactory expansion under several heads during the last few years. There has been no noticeable expansion of land revenue, indeed the highest figure attained during the five years while I have been President was in the first year 1913-14, when the receipts rose to 4 crores 89 lakhs an excess of 34 lakhs over the general average of the period. It may interest honourable members to know that the revised estimate for the current year is 3 crores and 40 lakhs.

Under the head of Excise there has been a striking expansion of revenue owing to the change of our policy, of which I wish to say something in a few moments, but the general result of that policy has been that while in 1917-18 the revenue was 3 crores and 20 lakhs, the revised budget estimate for the current year is 3 crores and 80 lakhs.

With regard to Forests too, it is estimated that the gross revenue of the current year will be 86½ lakhs while in 1913-14 the gross revenue was 51 lakhs. During this period the expenditure has increased by 21 lakhs; nevertheless the net revenue has expanded from 25 to 39 lakhs, chiefly on account of a policy of judicious development and exploitation which has been evolved in more recent times.

No head of revenue perhaps more accurately and vividly reflects the increasing prosperity of the presidency as a whole as does Income Tax. In 1913-14 the Income Tax receipts were 33½ lakhs. In 1917-18 these receipts had risen to 56¼ lakhs. This represents an increase of 70 per cent. in only four years.

The expenditure on War Allowances has been heavy, the entire annual cost for the Bombay Presidency and Sind being 22½ lakhs, out of which provincial revenues contribute 18¼ lakhs.

If I give you some forecast of the future, I would like honourable members to understand that it must be very rough and subject to various conditions over which we have no control. According to the latest revised estimates, the current year will close with a provincial credit balance of 4¼ crores and, if we get a normal season next year, the first rough forecast gives as a probable revenue an increase of 30 lakhs over the estimated revenue of the current year. The present estimate of expenditure includes very large increases under the heads of education, sanitation and police and provision for the continued payment of the war allowances throughout the year. It is hoped, however, that expenditure will fall short of revenue by some 16 lakhs and this will raise the provincial balance at the end of the year to 4 crores and 41 lakhs but I would again like to emphasise that this estimate depends very largely on the assumption that the year will be a normally good one.

After having these figures I think honourable members will agree that the financial condition of the Presidency is most satisfactory. Let me now take each Department separately and give you very shortly the main features of our administration under each head.

#### EXCISE POLICY.

I begin with Excise. There have been two very important changes in our Excise policy since I have been head of the administration. The first is the amalgamation of the gazetted grades of the Salt and Excise Departments. Under this scheme three Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise have been appointed under the Commissioner instead of their separation into two different departments. There was a fear expressed that there might be friction between these Deputy Commissioners and the Collectors of Districts, but I am glad to be able say that all these officers have worked with a common desire to make the scheme a success and friction has been avoided, and I should like to express my warm thanks to them for the determination they have shown to facilitate these changes which I think are certain to show, as a result, more efficiency and better control. The other matter, to which I have already referred, is the substitution of the auction system in place of fixed-fee system for the disposal of country liquor and opium shops and unrestricted for restricted auction for toddy shops. I am not going into the reasons for the change beyond saying that in the view of Government it was clear that the licensees were making very excessive profits and the revelations at the Thana enquiry proved that much of the profits was used for bribing the Excise staff. I wish merely to give you the results of the change One result has been an immediate increase of revenue of 53 lakhs, which, as honourable members are aware, it has been decided by Government to spend on education, sanitation and other local purposes, and with regard to consumption I have this satisfactory result to disclose to honourable members. If I take the six months from April to September 1917, there were 12,093,090 proof gallons of spirit consumed in the presidency. For the same months in 1918 there were 12,009,516 gallons consumed during the same period. Excluding the consumption in Bombay City, which shows an increase of 20,059 proof gallons which is due to very special causes, the drop in consumption throughout the presidency has been 1,003,633 proof gallons or 10.1 per cent. I am fully aware that there are many people who will endeavour to give adverse reasons for this result, but I am here simply to state facts and can claim that this change of policy has shown a satisfactory reduction in spirit consumed. These are hard facts and hard facts are difficult to get round. The thanks of Government are much due to the Commissioner, my friend the Honourable **Mr. Arthur**, for establishing these two important changes under our Excise system.

A third matter which I would like to refer to is the abolition of the Viramgam Customs line the existence of which has always been a source of much inconvenience to the general public and the States concerned. This measure has given the greatest satisfaction to all affected by it.

#### AGRICULTURE.

I turn to the Department of Agriculture, which shows a record of substantial progress under the Director, my friend the Hon. Mr. Keatinge. Much has been done to popularise the use of new implements, good seed and concentrated manures and many experiments have been made with a view to securing the best sorts of cotton, sugarcane, wheat and rice and these are being widely distributed to cultivators. I am glad to be able to say that considerable progress has been made in the matter of cattle breeding. We have two pedigree herds of Kankreji cattle, (one at Chharodi and the other at Surat), and two more of Karachi breed (one in Poona and the other in Sind), and there is a farm for breeding Mysore cattle under construction in the Dharwar district. It is my hope that the same attention will be paid to the perfection of many other excellent breeds that exist in this presidency, and Government intend to appoint a special officer under the Agricultural Department whose duties will be entirely confined to this matter. With regard to the question of agricultural education, I am very glad to be able to say that notwithstanding the serious handicap arising from the fact that the agricultural college has been largely used as a war hospital the students at the college are increasing every year. The demand for trained agriculturists is certainly greater than the supply and agricultural graduates are able now to get good appointments not only in India but also in Asia and Africa. On this side I look to greater expansion of the most useful and serviceable character. There was but one agricultural school in the presidency when I arrived; we have now five, a sixth is under construction and three more are projected.

In regard to Cooperative Credit there has been a tremendous expansion. The position is that while in 1913 there were less than 400 societies controlling 32 lakhs, now there are 1,600 societies controlling 169 lakhs. This shows a large and satisfactory expansion of the cooperative credit movement which I trust will be of immense benefit in future years to our agricultural classes and which reflects the greatest credit on our Registrar, Mr. Ewbank, and his officers.

I take the new department of Industries, I would say that while up to the present the work has been largely experimental, the experiments on various matters have got so far advanced that I think we may see results before very long. In October, 1915, an Industries Committee was formed with Mr. Thomas as its Secretary, who is now Secretary to the General Department; that Committee did most useful work but had no technical experts to assist them. In November, 1917, it was decided to appoint a Director of Industries, Mr. Mead, and the first steps taken were the further appointment of Mr. Mackenzie Wallis as an Industrial Cremist and Mr. Fern as a Pottery Expert. I may say that a good deal of discussion and consideration is going on regarding the expansion of this department and giving them an engineering department. On the Chemical side satisfactory experiments have been made with regard to the production of bitterns from salt, the use of groundnut as a food, the discovery of casein for cement and the selection of various fibres for commercial purposes. With regard to Pottery, it has been found that there are many clays near Bombay which are suitable for this purpose. Fire clays of excellent quality have also been discovered and china clay deposits, which have been found, appear very promising. Indeed the future for this particular industry holds out the best hopes of the brightest prospects.

With regard to shipbuildings, no very great advance has been possible owing to shortage of labour and the difficulty of extracting sufficient timber to meet all demands. Several boats, however, have been built all along the coast, notably at Porbunder where 11,000 tons have been built up to the end of March since 1915. Much solid work has been done and this industry holds out prospects of great future enterprise.

A start was also made to set up a Department of Fisheries and preliminary investigations have been made and a small half-time establishment entertained, which, with the termination of the war, will form the nucleus of a Department that must expand with considerable rapidity.

With regard to Forests, the chief matter to note has been the building of the Alnavar-Dandeli Forest Railway, which is now completed, and the increase in the number of Saw-mills and the development of forest roads in various parts to facilitate the extraction of timber.

#### EDUCATION.

I now come to the question of Education. I am very glad to hear from my Hon'ble friends Mr. Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy about the harmonious relations prevailing between my Government and the University. One of the objects of my work was to secure cooperation between various organizations. The great and main policy was to secure cordial relations and co-operation between various bodies. To a result of this co-operation they had secured the desired reform in regard to the School Final and matriculation examinations and to which Mr. Paranjpye had referred. Taking first the University, I should like to express my keen satisfaction at the cordial relations which have always existed between my Government and the University, which have resulted in our cooperation towards many useful reforms, notably the formation of the Joint School Leaving Examination in place of the Matriculation and the School Final Examination. Another matter to be noticed is the decision to establish a School of Economics and Sociology and also the commencement of the building in the University Gardens for extended University teaching.

With regard to Arts Colleges, we have established a second grade Government arts college at Dharwar, and another point of interest has been the affiliation to the University of the Surat College and the New College, Poona. We have further decided to increase the maximum limit of Government grant to aided colleges to one-fourth of their total expenditure of previous years.

With regard to secondary education, the following points deserve attention:—

(1) The improvement in the pay of assistant masters.

(2) The introduction of practical science teaching and the Sloyd system.

(3) The increase of 3 lakhs for grants-in-aid to secondary schools. I would further add that there are proposals under consideration to further improve the pay of assistant masters and to open more Government high schools for boys, making special provision also for girls.

I now come to Primary Education, and here our chief activities have been:—

(1) the opening of nearly a thousand new primary schools.

(2) the increase of pay to untrained teachers and the payment of the face value of certificates to all trained teachers

(3) the abolition of "rural" standards.

(4) the passing by this Council of Mr. Patel's bill for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in municipal areas.

(5) We have decided to provide schools for every village of a thousand inhabitants and subsequently for every village of 500 inhabitants.

(6) We have determined to try the experiment of teaching English in the highest classes of selected vernacular primary schools.

(7) We have decided to improve further the pay of untrained teachers at a cost of over 4½ lakhs.

With reference to the training of teachers, we have sanctioned a comprehensive scheme involving an annual expenditure of over 10 lakhs for the training of all primary school teachers and for the opening in every district of a training school and have further sanctioned a scheme to enlarge the output of trained secondary teachers to 200 a year.

With regard to Mahomedan education, it will be within the recollection of honourable members that two committees were formed some time ago to review the whole field of their education. These committees made many recommendations, of which some have been given effect to and others will be as soon as finances permit.

#### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Now I come to the matter of local self-government, which is certainly one of the most important questions that we have before us at the present time. Let me clearly put before you what has been done by my Government to liberalise the administration of local self-government in municipalities and district local boards within the last five years:—

(1) The number of municipalities, which have the power to elect their presidents, acted as guide.

(2) The number of municipalities with 2/3rds elected members has risen from 19 to 68.

(3) The number of District Local Boards having two-thirds elected members has risen from 0 to 18 and of Taluka Local Boards from 0 to 32 and the other Boards will acquire this privilege when the term of office of each Board expires and a fresh election is to be held. The number of District Local Boards with non-official presidents has risen from 0 to 9 and Vice-Presidents from 13 to 26. The number of Taluka Local Boards with non-official Vice-Presidents from 36 to 145.

(4) Revenue officers have been declared ineligible for election by municipalities to the post of president and Government now subsidise municipalities by paying one-third of the pay of the executive officer subject to certain conditions.

I would add that shortly after arriving in this country I came to the definite conclusion that greater expansion was absolutely necessary with regard to local self-government in districts and Municipalities. Enquiries were set on foot and, as a result, a committee was appointed which was presided over by my honourable friend, Mr. Lawrence, and which gave us much useful information and recommendations. We then appointed a special officer to write a report on the whole question and appointed a further committee to discuss important points raised in this report. As a result, the Panchayat Bill and a Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act and the District Municipal Act are both in an advanced state of preparation. I need hardly say to honourable members that it has been one of my greatest regrets that these bills should not have been passed in my time, but the occupations of the war and the work connected with the Reforms Scheme have rendered this absolutely impossible. I can only express the profound hope that these two bills, in the capable hands of my honourable colleague Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, will soon be before the Council and, I hope, shortly passed into law.

#### POLICE.

With regard to the Political and Judicial Departments, the first head I would mention is the Police. It is impossible for me, for I have already detained the honourable members too long, to go into the various details of the increases of pay and allowances which have been given to the Police within the last five years, but I can state that they are numerous and extensive. I would merely say that the whole of this important question of police organisation is being carefully considered by my honourable colleague Mr. Curtis. We are determined as far as possible that the police shall be paid a living wage and shall be accommodated in suitable quarters, and while the expenditure on this head must be considerable, my honourable colleague will go carefully into the question of what reductions may be made without reducing in any way the efficiency of this very necessary branch of our administration.

A juvenile jail on the Borstal system was established at Dharwar in 1916 for the reclamation of juvenile prisoners of this presidency. These boys are drilled and receive both industrial and scholastic training and it is much hoped that the result will be that they will become useful citizens in future years. The Central Released Prisoners Aid Society was started some three years ago to afford assistance to prisoners on release from jail. Owing to the war the support, which has been given them by the public, has hitherto not been considerable, but I am glad to say that lately their finances have considerably improved.

Under the very capable guidance of Mr. Starte, an experiment is being tried for the reform of the criminal tribes of this presidency. Settlements have been established

(Continued on page 10.)


# DIABETES

**Radical and Sure Cure**

To

Messrs K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
*Benares City.*

DEAR SIRS,

**The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. If you advise me to continue your medicine, please send me the same medicine or any other. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. Please advise and send me medicine, if necessary. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends, and in particular to two gentlemen at Chicacole, namely Messrs. A. Narasinga Rao Pantulu and Ieeneti Viswanadha Sastry, I hope they will get cured also.....**

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADUPANTULU,
DEWAN OF KURUPAM,
*Vizagapatam District.*

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# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

at Gokak, Khanapur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Gadag, Sholapur and in the Kaira district and in Sind. I have had opportunities of personally inspecting some of these settlements and the excellent results that are being obtained lead me to hope that this experiment will prove a complete success.

PUBLIC WORKS.

With regard to Public Works, if I first take Irrigation, I would inform honourable members that the Godavari Canal, which runs through Nasik and Ahmednagar districts, has been finished at a cost of 100 lakhs. The Pravara Canal which is in the Ahmednagar district, is nearing completion, but until the Bhandardara Dam, which is to be one of the highest dams in the world, is finished, there can be no perennial supply on this canal for two or three years. Satisfactory progress has been made on the Nira Right Bank Project, which runs through Poona, Satara, Sholapur and the Phaltan State. When these three projects are completed, they will, between them, have a control of 2,060,000 acres. In Sind many small projects have been carried out and improvements in existing canals have been made, but the great project is of course the Sukkur Barrage which would prove of enormous benefit to that part of the presidency. It will be remembered that the original scheme was disapproved by the Secretary of State; a new scheme is now under consideration, plans and estimates will be ready in the middle of next year and I much hope that the Government of India will approve of its construction being early undertaken.

Many buildings have been completed within the last 5½ years and here I think a word of congratulation should be given to our Government Architect, Mr. Witteet, for the many fine buildings which he has designed. The Prince of Wales Museum, the Royal Institute of Science, the Imperial Custom House and the Court of Small Causes have all been completed in the City of Bombay and the Gateway of India, which is being raised to commemorate His Majesty the King-Emperor's visit in 1911, is making considerable progress. Besides these, the magnificent Port Trust Office at Karachi and the Custom House have been completed and building is going on with regard to the extension to the University to which I have already referred. Owing to the shortage of land and building houses themselves and it is hoped that before long many houses will be built both in Poona and Bombay and be available for officers at those two head-quarter stations. Steps are also being taken to secure land in order to provide dwellings for the lower paid servants of Government, and of which there is a great need.

There has been considerable electrical development during the last five years. Poona, Karachi and Surat have all got their licenses for electrical supply and the applications of the city of Hyderabad in Sind and Bandra are now under consideration. The licence, which was granted to Ahmedabad in 1911, is being fully developed. May I add as my personal opinion that I think it would be well for Government to consider the installation of electricity in many district headquarters where the climate is very bad at certain times of the year? This would give great relief to our hard-worked officers and the expense would not be considerable.

An important measure, which has been passed during my administration has been the Town Planning Bill, the first of its kind in India, the effect of which I trust will be that the terrible congestion which we find in many of our cities may be removed and conditions of life will be much more satisfactory.

This then is the record of the principle work of my administration while I have been head of the Government and it is one of which, considering all the difficulties which we have had to encounter, I am not ashamed, and I claim that it gives evidence of practical progress in many departments throughout the Presidency. In order that I may further show you signs of development in the Presidency I must detain you for a few moments longer to give you some idea of the progress in railways, the Port Trust and Improvement Trust during the past 5½ years, which were the extraordinary and real signs of the prosperity and the development of the Presidency.

With regard to the railways, the mileage open in the Presidency has increased from 4,690 miles to 5,133 miles and there are under construction 338 miles. The most important matter to notice has been the quadrupling of the line on the G. I. P. Railway between Kalyan and Bombay and the construction of the Parsik Tunnel which I had the honour of opening a few months ago. Both the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway have done much during this period in the way of remodelling their stations, building bridges and other useful matters, which have added much to the convenience of travellers.

PORT TRUST DEVELOPMENTS.

With regard to the Port Trust first. The Alexandra Dock was completed at a cost of 6½ million pounds very shortly before the war started, and this fact relieved enormously the tremendous congestion which would otherwise have arisen with regard to the shipment of troops and material to the Front. During the past five years the personnel of clerks and officers on the establishment have increased from 1,291 in 1913 to 1,845 in 1918 and the number of dock coolies who were working under the Port Trust in 1917-18 was 8,542. The traffic through the docks in 1917-18 was 5 million tons inclusive of 900,000 tons of military stores. 1,130,000 troops and personnel were embarked and disembarked including 188,000 sick and wounded. Over a hundred miles of railway track have been laid on the Port Trust Railway and the traffic returns have been as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1915-16 | ... ... | 9.97 lakhs. |
| ,, 1916-17 | ... ... | 14.94 ,, |
| ,, 1917-18 | ... ... | 19.69 ,, |

The completion of the Mazagaon Sewree Reclamation was of enormous advantage in supplying space for great quanaities of military stores and is being much used for trade purposes. The revenue on this scheme for

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1915-16 was | ... ... | Rs. 1,13,600 |
| 1916-17 | ... ... | ,, 3,30,300 |
| 1917-18 | ... ... | ,, 5,16,000 |

The development of the Ballard Estate is rapidly proceeding and many fine buildings are already being erected there. The income and expenditure of the Port Trust for the last three years were as follows:—

| Year. | Income. | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1915-16 ..... | 1,31,33,761 | 1,34,17,105 |
| 1916-17 ..... | 1,75,03,760 | 1,56,19,014 |
| 1917-18 ..... | 1,78,30,313 | 1,61,84,164 |
| Year. | Surplus. Rs. | Deficit. Rs. |
| 1915-16 ..... | | 2,83,344 |
| 1916-17 ..... | 18,84,746 | |
| 1917-18 ..... | 16,46,149 | |

This shows, I think, a most sound and satisfactory development of this great organisation.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

With regard to the Improvement Trust, I wish I could deal at length with the wonderful developments of these properties under their care, but I would like to express my very strong opinion that they reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Orr and the officers who serve under him. Since the year 1913, land has been disposed to the value of 2 crores and this would have been much exceeded had not the shortage of capital, owing to the Improvement Trust being unable to raise a loan, prevented their developing their properties as they would have wished. Their general financial position shows a steady increase in their annual profits beginning with half a lakh in 1909-10, the surplus of net revenue after paying interest and sinking fund charges, while in 1913-14 the surplus was 7.4 lakhs, and 7.5, 7.9, 10 and 12.7 lakhs in the four succeeding years.

FAREWELL.

I must take the opportunity of thanking honourable members for their cooperation with and help to Government in passing various measures to which I have referred, and also very particularly I wish to express my deep gratitude both to my honourable colleagues and all the officers of every department for the great and splendid service they have all given in forwarding the prosperity of our Presidency during these exacting years.

In bidding farewell to honourable members of the Council, while I must express my very real sorrow that I shall not be here to assist them in their labour when the promised advance towards responsible government becomes an accomplished fact, still I know that I can rely on every honourable member to give the same support and encouragement to my successor in the difficult duties that lie before him, that I gratefully acknowledge they have always given to me since I have occupied this chair. From the experience of my Council in the past, I am completely confident that in the future, under probably very altered conditions, honourable members will continue to show the same spirit of cooperation with Government, the same desire to get business done, the same intention that from the highest motives, with the sincerest resolve, each one will do his utmost for the welfare of the people of the Presidency. (Loud applause.)

The Council then adjourned.

## THE EX-KAISER.

### DAILY BECOMING MORE MOROSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

Correspondents at Amerongen describe the ex-Kaiser as becoming daily more morose. He sits at a window hurriedly writing all day long against time.

## EXTRADITION OF EX-KAISER.

### ATTITUDE OF LEAGUE OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Hague correspondent of "The Times" states the executive of the League of Neutral Countries has passed, a resolution requesting Holland not to regard the Kaiser and other German rulers who have abdicated as private persons or ordinary officers, but to treat them in accordance with the views of the Allies and the new German Government, who must come to mutual agreement on the subject.

## RECORD OF BOLSHEVIK ATROCITIES.

### MORE MURDERS OF RUSSIAN ROYAL PERSONAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

Harbin November 30th.—It is confirmed that the Bolsheviks at Alapaevsk in eastern Russia have murdered Grand-Duke Serge Michaelovitch, Grand-Duchess Elizabeth Feoddrovna Princes John Constantine and Igor, also Prince Palei who were all forced to jump into a mine-shaft. The bodies have since been found and the names of all the murderers are known.

## CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

The "National" learns from refugees that the situation in Esthonia and Livonia is desperate. The Germans are returning home and power has passed to the Bolshevists. All moderates regard help from Berlin as th only salvation.

Fighting on the frontiers of the new countries which are being carved out in Austria is reported from different sources.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" hints that Mr. Ameer Ali may possibly be appointed to represent Muslim interests in connection with the peace negotiations.

## TAKING OF ALSACE.

### PRESIDENT POINCARE LEAVES FOR STRASBOURG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 10.

Four special trains left Paris, yesterday, with Senators, Deputies and other guests. There was a special train for the President, the Premier, Marshal Joffre and the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The President on Monday will take the official possession of Alsace at Strasbourg.

## POINCARE'S ENTRY INTO STRASSBURG.

### NO PLEBISCITE FOR ALSACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASSBURG, Dec. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 10.

President Poincare accompanied by Marshal Foch, General Joffre, General Petain, Field Marshal Haig, M. Clemenceau and numerous Senators and Deputies officially entered the town. They were acclaimed by the 1870 veterans and the Allied troops.

The President in a speech definitely rejected the idea of plebiscite for Alsace, and stated that Britain, the United States and Italy were absolutely convinced of the country's determination to adhere to France. This pronouncement aroused a moving outburst of patriotic joy.

## FRANCE TAKES OFFICIAL POSSESSION OF LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 10

The Havas Agency states that on Sunday President Poincare, M. Clemenceau and leading members of the civilian authority of France took over at Metz the official possession of Lorraine.

## PROBLEM OF RUSSIA.

### SOLUTION ESSENTIAL FOR PERMANENT PEACE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 10.

The Russian question is most serious before Europe and humanity. There can be no complete peace without a well-organised Russia for counter-balancing Germany.

## PRESIDENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC.

### RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT POINCARE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 10.

Professor Masaryk, the President of the Czecho-Slovak republic has been received by President Poincare and will summon the Parliament at Prague.

## TANKS IN NEW ROLE.

### TOWING OF BARGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 10.

The Havas Agency states that experiments with the Tanks for towing barges were made yesterday on the canal parallel with the Marne at Epernay. The barges were hauled without the slightest difficulty by a small tank at the rate of two miles an hour. Arrangements have been made for general use on the French canal and the river banks of tanks no longer requires by the army.

## COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

### GREATER TRAVELLING FEACILITIES DEMANDED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 10.

The meeting of the board of directors of the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris voted that the Overseas Trade Department should be asked to ensure greater facilities for travelling, to minimise the formalities and to secure more rapid transmission of letters between England and France.

## SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIES.

### DRAFTING OF NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Dec. 10

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines, states that the Advisory Committee has been instructed to draft a customs tariff enabling South African industries to keep their heads above water and prevent dumping. He declares that previous tariffs were framed solely for revenue.

## ALLIES' NAVAL DEMANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 10.

The Admiralty and the Foreign Office assert that the Entente's naval demands from Germany in no way exceed the terms laid down in the armistice.

## "BRITAIN'S DAY" IN AMERICA.

### WORLD'S DEBT TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

NEW YORK.—The American people have organised a "Britain's Day" to-morrow in order to express thanks in schools, churches and other public places throughout the United States to Great Britain for her share in ensuring liberties of the world.

The ex-Presidential candidates, Messrs. Alton-Parker and Hughes and other leading Americans will address the mass meeting and the Allied diplomats will participate in the celebrations. An official statement says that America is proud to voice the world's debt to Britain for the immortal, contemptibles for her great fleet for a hundred thousand graves at Ypres and for her million dead during the war. "As equal beneficiary in the fruits of victory America gives thanks to Britain. Hail Britannia."

Mr. Lloyd George has cabled a sympathetic message. The celebrations include an entertainment to the members of the British cruisers at New York and Boston.

## LONDON METAL EXCHANGE.

### AGAINST RE-ADMITTING ENEMY SUBSCRIBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

The members of the London Metal Exchange have passed a unanimous resolution against re-admitting subscribers of enemy origin.

## SELF-DETERMINATION FOR SCHLESWIG.

### QUESTION TO BE SETTLED AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that repeated statements emanating from Germany that northern Schleswig has been ceded to Denmark are wholly untrue. Denmark is at present not prepared to come to an agreement with Germany regarding this question and will leave its settlement to the Peace Conference on the basis of self-determination and the principles of nationality as outlined by the associated Governments.

## UNION OF SERBIA WITH SERBS CROATS & SLOVENES.

### DELEGATION TO SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

PARIS.—A message from Belgrade states that the Serbian Crown Prince has accepted the appeal from the delegation of the National Council at Agram for the union of Serbia with the State of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes inhabiting the former territories of Austria-Hungary.

## ALLIES' CO-OPERATION WITH U. S.

### GENERAL PERSHING'S EULOGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 10.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Baker, Minister of War in the course of his annual report quotes the following eulogies by General Pershing, saying that the warmth of welcome accorded to the American troops in Great Britain and France was only equalled by the readiness of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Allies and staffs to place their experience at America's disposal. Co-operation of the Allies was invariably of the most cordial nature. The reception of our forces passing through England and of men stationed there was always enthusiastic.

"Altogether it has been deeply impressed upon us that the ties of language and blood bring the British and ourselves together, completely and inseparably."

## DETAILS OF MURDER OF EX-TSAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Dec. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the Kieff newspapers publish details of the murder of the ex-Tsar and his family by the Bolsheviks at the convent at Ekaterinburg on July 17th. They were taken from the cellar and lined up against the wall and shot in succession. The Tsar's last request was to die with the sick Czarina in his arms. This was granted.

The Grand Duchess Tatiana was only wounded but was killed with rifle butts. The corpses were buried in the outskirts of Ekaterinburg

## GERMAN BANKS IN BRITAIN.

### NOT TO OPEN FOR FIVE YEARS AFTER PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 10.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, declares that there is no possibility of the German banks reopening for at least five years after the peace and then only with the consent of Parliament

## MERCHANT SHIPPING OF UNITED KINGDOM.

### STRIKING EFFECT OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

The effect of the war on merchant shipping of the United Kingdom is strikingly illustrated by a parliamentary paper which shows that on October 31 the position of the world tonnage was:—

Losses—15,053,786 tons.

Gains—(By new construction) 10,849,527, (by enemy tonnage captured) 2,392,675.

Net loss—1,811,584 tons.

The position of the British tonnage excluding transfers to and from British flag then was:—

Losses—9,031,828 tons.

Gains:—(By new construction in the United Kingdom) 4,342,296 tons.

(By purchases abroad) 530,000 tons.

(By enemy tonnage captured) 716,520 tons.

Net loss—3,443,012 tons.

## DUTCH MINISTER IN PEKING.

### RECALL DEMANDED BY CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

China has demanded the recall of the Dutch Minister in Peking who is a most active pro-German and who intimidated the Chinese from interning the Germans and from liquidating the German banks. He also tried to prevent the deportation of the Germans to Australia alleging that the Germans in Australia were ill-treated.

The Chinese yielded to his threats because they feared reprisals on 700,000 Chinese in Dutch East Indies. The Dutch Minister at Bangkok is also charged with attempting to sow discord between the Allies and the neutrals.

## TROUBLE IN LANCASHIRE.

### OPERATIVES DECLINE ARBITRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

The trouble in Lancashire is due to the demand of the operatives for a forty per cent increase on the current wages. The employers have offered a forty per cent increase on the standard wages and have proposed arbitration which the operatives have declined.

## WIVES AND FAMILIES OF OFFICERS.

### TO BE GRANTED FREE PASSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

It is officially announced that passages will be gratuitously furnished to the wives and families of officers and other ranks and to fiances of other ranks all of whom are permanently engaged in the regular army serving overseas in corps but not in the infantry, cavalry and artillery except in the Royal Garrison artillery. Husbands and fiancees must be serving in terms of paragraph 1489 of the King's regulations (1912) or Appendix 8 Volume 10 of the Indian Army Regulations, or in the case of Staff Officers for at least twelve months from December 5th. Applications in the cases of fiancees are subject to vacancies in the married establishment. Passages are only afforded to North China, Hongkong, Singapore, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Egypt, Sierra Leone, Malta, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Bermuda and foreign countries where military attaches are accredited. Applications will close on January 31 when all shipping will probably be required for the army demobilisation purposes.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR NOVEMBER.

### INCREASE IN IMPORTS AND DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 10.

The British trade returns for November show an increase in imports of £7,115,863 and a decrease in exports of £163,476 as compaper with November of last year.

## BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY.

### RECORD PROFIT BY SPINNING CO'S.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 10.

Mr. F. W. Tattersall states that forty cotton-spinning companies totalling 3¾ million spindles made a record profit of £576,314 for the twelve months ending November 30th. This equals over 34 per cent. on their share capital.

## PRISONERS OF WAR COMMITTEE IN TURKEY.

### INDEMNITY FOR BEREAVED FAMILIES DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 10

The executive committee of the prisoners of war in Turkey has sent a circular to the War Cabinet urging that the peace terms should include indemnity for the family of every prisoner whose death was due to Turkish neglect and also punishment of the guilty individuals.

# PETAIN CREATED MARSHAL.

## PRESIDENT POINCARE'S TRIBUTE.

## "WORTHY OF FAMOUS GENERAL FABERT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 10.

The Havas Agency states:—Metz is transports of delight at the ceremonial state visit of the President of the Republic, M. Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, General Joffre, Sir Douglas Haig, General Pershing, Marshal Petain and Lord Derby. Never before in its history has Metz seen such a distinguished company of visitors. Never before have the narrow streets been so brilliantly decorated.

In front of the famous statue of Marshal Ney, President Poincare formally presented Marshal Petain with the baton of Marshal of France saying:—"You are worthy of the famous Lorraine General Fabert."

A formal march past of troops then took place headed by the Americans, following upon which a reception was held in the Town Hall. The President left Metz at four o'clock in the afternoon for Strassburg. He will spend the night in the train.

## FINANCIAL CLAUSES OF ARMISTICE.

### CONDITIONS FOR FULFILMENT FORMULATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 10.

PARIS.—The Finance Minister states that the armistice commission has formulated the conditions for the fulfilment of the financial clauses of the armistice including the condition that Germany shall not alienate, concede nor mortgage her railways, mines, or forests nor any industrial commercial or colonial enterprises in which the state is interested. She shall not touch the foreign securities belonging to the state or the gold in the Reichsbank except under the conditions already laid down. She shall immediately hand over to the French and the Belgian authorities the securities taken from northern France and Belgium and restore during December the notes of the National Bank of Belgium also the cash belonging to the French and the Belgian banks which she has converted into marks and hand over to the Allies the gold she has received from Russia under the Brest Treaty.

## "NOT RENOUNCED ANYTHING."

### CROWN PRINCE'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., Dec. 10.

NEW YORK.—Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press at Mieringen, the German Crown Prince said he had not renounced anything nor signed any documents, but if the German Government decided to form a republic he was perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen. The Crown Prince professed admiration for President Wilson, who, he was sure, would bring about a peace of justice for Germany. Any humiliation of a nation of seventy millions would only leave a feeling of revenge. Such a nation could not be crushed. The Armistice terms were very severe and almost impossible to execute as the Entente was taking a large portion of the means of transportation.

NEW YORK.—He declared that after the battle of the Marne he urged peace even at the sacrifice of Alsace-Lorraine but was told to mind his own business.

The Kaiser and he had opposed the war. He was not in favour of the Verdun attacks, but he would have been successful a third time, if he had been supported.

Von Ludendorff was the mainspring of the German military activities, Hindenburg being merely a figurehead.

## PARTY OF 23 EXPERTS.

### TONS OF DOCUMENTS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 10.

NEW YORK.—The Presidential party on board the George Washington includes 23 experts on the political and economic conditions of Europe and Asia, with several tons of documents and maps.

## RUSSIAN LEADERS SAIL FOR FRANCE.

### TO ATTEND PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 10.

NEW YORK.—Prince Lvoff, an ex-Premier of Russia, Bakhteteff, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, and other Russian leaders, have sailed for France to attend the Conference of Russian diplomats in Paris on the Russian representation at the Peace Conference.

## ROYAL PARTY VISITS YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 10.

The King, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert have visited Ypres and a number of other neighbouring places made memorable in continuous fighting. Sir George Birdwood acted as guide.

# RECENT CALCUTTA RIOTS.

## NON-OFFICIAL COMMISSION.

### POLICE FIRING IN THE MOSQUE.

The following is the continuation of the proceedings of the sitting of the Non-official Commission which met to enquire into the recent Calcutta Riots.

Mr. Rahaman—What happened afterwards?—Police came along the Zakaria Street to the direction of the Masjid and began to use sticks to drive people. They used big Lathis.

Mr. Rahaman—What were the people doing there?—They were standing and waiting for the result of the deputation to H. E. the Governor.

Mr. Rahaman:—Why did the Police hit the people with the lathies?—I cannot say. The Police were asking the people to move away and not to collect there.

Mr. Rahaman:—Did any people who collected there strike the Police with lathies or pelt stones?—No.

Mr. Rahaman:—How have you got the gun-shot wound?—When the Police began to use stick we went to the Police Surgeon and complained. He did not listen at all. We did not move away and the Police fired at us.

Q:—Before firing did any police officer say to you to your knowledge 'move away or you will be fired upon'?—No.

Q:—You got a result of that firing?—Yes.

Continuing the witness said, he became unconscious and was taken to his house. The witness further examined said that he saw a body of Policemen coming along Zakaria Street. They were ordinary Police armed with lathies and some of them had guns. The witness arrived at the mosque at half past one. After his arrival and before the police came there was no disturbance. The people were waiting there to hear the deputation of the Government House.

Mr. Rahaman:—Why did you not complain?—I did not complain after being hit as I was afraid being arrested. When respectable people were dragged out of their houses and taken to the custody what hope we poor people had!

Mr. P. C. Mitter:—Did you show your wound to a doctor?—I was treated by one Minoo doctor of Mirzapur Street. I did not go to the College Hospital for being arrested.

The next witness called was Rahim Bux. The witness said that he lived at the Nakhoda Mosque and was the sweeper. He was present in the mosque during the disturbance.

Mr. Rahaman:—Did anything particularly happen in your presence?—Yes.

FIRING IN THE MOSQUE.

Continuing the witness said that he was standing near the staircase on the day when firing took place. When he was standing there three European soldiers armed with guns and swords entered the gate; it was the time of prayer. The Mussalmans were coming in. The Mussalmans were pushed into the Mosque with bayonets and some were hurt. Those Europeans arrested the people who were wounded. The witness said that after that the Police opened fire. One of the Police got on the steps. He ascended two or three steps. As the witness was going inside the Mosque with two or three people he was also shot in the leg. The shot grazed him. Another of those who ran with him was hit more seriously. The witness did not know his name. The witness was near the raised platform when the soldier entered. The witness was looking towards the Zakaria Street.

Q:—Did you see any Mussalman in the Zakaria Street making any 'Row' or disturbance?—No. I did not.

The witness continuing said that after the firing he found a man who had been hit dying near the staircase. The Europeans also fired at the men who were upstairs.

Q:—From where you stood could you see the soldiers all the way from the street to the Mosque?—Yes.

Q:—Was there any collection of people inside the Mosque or on-the up stairs?—No.

Q:—Had the soldier who entered helmet on?—Yes.

Mr. Acharia:—Till he left?—Yes.

Mr. Rahaman:—Before firing did you see any man pelting stones at the Police?—No. I did not see that.

Continuing the witness said that those who were seized had no arms. they came there for prayers nor they had any quarrel with Police or soldier.

BUXY ELAHI.

The next witness examined was Buxy Elahi. The witness in course of his evidence said that he saw a large number of people running along the Zakaria Street and heard reports of firing. Finding no other shelter he entered the Nakhoda Mosque. The three or four sepoys came up to the Mosque and stood at the gate of the Mosque on the street. Then one sepoy began to move away people by his gun. The witness did not remember if the bayonets were fixed. People ran and entered the Mosque. He remained standing there. When the soldier entered inside the gate, the witness ran into the hall of the Mosque itself. While there he heard several shots being fired. He then came out and saw inside the hall of the Mosque spots of blood on the floor at a distance of about 12 steps from the pulpit. He saw a dead body on the outer platform. The man was altogether dead. Another dead body was brought downstairs from the stair case leading to the upper story. The witness himself held the feet. This incident took place at 12-30 p.m. At that time there were 42 wounded men in the Mosque. The witness continuing said that he saw five men died in the Mosque. Of these 2 already had been mentioned and the other 3 died the next day.

Mr. Acharia:—Before the soldiers fired did they say any thing to the people?—I don't know his language. As far as I understood they were saying something in anger.

Mr. Acharia:—Dead and wounded, were all Mussalmans?—Yes.

JAWAD ALI.

The next witness examined was Jawad Ali. He said that he lived in the Nakhoda Mosque and was a darwan there. He was in the Mosque during the last disturbance. The witness in course of his evidence said that he had padlocked the gate of the Mosque on the Chitpore Road and it was the time for prayer. The incident took place on the 1st day at 12-20 p.m. The gate had been padlocked before and the witness went to open it. As he was returning after unlocking the gate he heard reports of guns from the Jakaria Street.

Mr. Rahaman:—Then what happened?—I said that one soldier had got on the steps. I saw the soldier standing there and fire and also saw 2 or 3 soldiers standing outside. They went on firing for 2 or 3 minutes and they then went away.

Mr. Rahaman:—Was anybody hit?—Yes.

Mr. Rahaman:—How many?—One man was performing ablutions and was making him ready for prayer. He was shot with bullet and died shortly after. The witness continuing said that a compounder was coming from the latrine, he was also hit. One man was praying upstairs in the top floors of the two-storied mosque. He was also hit on the left shoulder and bled profusely. There were marks of shots at the doors and walls and other places. The witness did not see anybody bringing basket of bricks and no bricks were kept inside the mosque.

Mr. Rahaman:—How many people were wounded as a result of firing?—I saw men hit as I told you and also a servant of the mosque was hit. His name is Rahim Baksh.

Examined by Mr. Acharia, the witness said that some wounded men were brought into the mosque who were wounded by lathies and some by shot the previous day.

ALI HOSSAN.

The next witness examined was Ali Hossan of 22 Suterkin's Lane. The witness said that he was carriage driver and an employee of Sheikh Abdul Khalifa. The witness continuing said that he remembered the disturbance. He knew nothing about the incidents of the 1st day. He was attacked with fever and went for medicine to the Hakim's House—a little north to Nakhoda mosque on the 2nd day of the disturbance. The witness continuing said that he saw about 30 or 35 Mussalmans crying "Ia Ali," "Ia Ali" at the crossing of the Jackeria Street and Tara Chand Street. The place was 40 yards off from the mosque. The witness stopped there. While the witness was standing facing south he saw soldiers picketted on the Chitpore Road side and on the other side. He saw 4 soldiers coming from the eastern direction They stood at the head of the line where people were crying "Ia Ali" "Ia Ali" and fired at them.

Mr. Rahaman: Before the soldiers fired were people asked to move away?—No.

Mr. Rahaman:—Could you see the soldiers fire distinctly from where you stood?—Exactly.

Continuing the witness said that the soldiers returned to the eastern direction from where they came. The people dispersed. 3 weer wounded. One man died then and there. 3 were removed to the Hospital and kept there. The soldiers, after they went away, again came towards the mosque. They had an officer who had a sword.

Continuing the witness said that the officer said something to the soldiers. At that time some people were taking food from an eating House. When the officer made the signal, soldiers ran to them and the people ran to a house near by. The soldiers returned to the Street. The officer signalled something to the soldiers and indicated them towards witness and others who were all standing close to the steps on footpath near the mosque. The soldiers came and levelled their guns and said "move away." Some people when running fell upon the ground. The witness said that had he not moved away he would have been killed.

The witness ran to the enclosure where shoes were kept and hid there. As the soldiers were firing he got on the steps. After firing was over the witness came down and found few men wounded. One man died there.

Mr. Rahaman: What is the distance between the place where the soldiers stood and where you hid?—Just close by.

Mr. Rahaman: Could you see the soldiers distinctly?—Yes.

Continuing the witness said that he saw the soldiers through the opening between the two planks.

Mr. Rahaman: You saw people driven by bayonets, was anybody hit?—I can't make any positive statement.

Mr. Rahaman: Do you know the meaning of "get away"?—No.

Mr. Pugh: Did you see anybody throwing stones at the street?—No.

Mr. Rahaman: Those who were shouting "Ia Ali, Ia Ali" had they any lathies?—2 or 4 of them had small bamboo sticks. They had only split bamboos.

NURAL HOSSEN.

The witness said that he was a trades man and lived at 24, Jackeria Street.

The witness in course of his evidence said he knew of the disturbance on the 1st day. About 2 o'clock he saw people running away and coming from the direction of Colootola Street and Jackeria Street. They were Mussulmans. He asked them why they were running. They said that firing was going on at Lal Bazar. The Anjuman people had received them. By "Anjuman" people the witness said that he meant those for holding the meeting.

The witness said that he heard from the crowd that the Anjuman people told those who were going to the Government House that they should not come armed with sticks. They had been deceived. Firing was going on vigorously and fellow men were being killed. The witness said that he was on the 4th floor of his house and could see the Jackeria Street and the masjid.

Mr. Rahaman: What do you mean by saying that the people in the street were telling that they had been deceived?—The Anjuman people told them not to come armed with sticks or lathies. But after they did go there they were fired upon. One man who was fired died near the temple. He is a Mussulman.

Continuing the witness said that he did not see any people provoking the Police to come and hit them. The Mussulmans then began to pelt stones at the Police and Marwari houses. These Marwaris were also throwing stones upon Mussulmans. These Mussulmans were complaining to Police officers why had the Police taken into custody their own people. They had done nothing in the street.

Mr. Rahaman: Did the Police officer say anything?—They were waving hands and said to us 'go away' 'go away.'

Continuing the witness said that the policemen came armed with guns. The policemen who were on front had rifles with bayonets fixed and behind them were police men armed with lathies. They attacked the people in an array of parde.

Mr. Rahaman: What do you mean by attacking?—They ran towards them and charged.

Mr. Rahaman:—To your knowledge did police fire upon people?—Yes while these people were running into different directions towards the lane the Police fired.

Mr. Rahaman: How many times?—They fired several rounds.

Mr. Rahaman: Did the people, before the Police attacked, attacked the Police?—No they had no lathies. They were pelting stones.

Mr. Rahaman: I suppose some high officers of Police were present?—Yes. From their uniforms I could distinguish them as high officers.

Mr. Rahaman: Did the Police tell them "move on or we will fire"?—No.—The "A. B. Patrika."

# RESOLUTION AT DELHI CONFERENCE.

## BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Bengal Congress Committee have asked the Reception Committee of the Delhi Congress to note the following points when drafting the resolutions to be placed before the Congress:—(1) That the Declaration of Rights passed at the Bombay Special Congress should be re-affirmed; (2) That the resolution on the reforms passed there should on no account be disturbed or altered till the Bill is introduced in Parliament when such action might be taken as considered necessary; (3) That the Rowlatt Committee recommendations should be condemned; (4) That a general amnesty to political prisoners and detenues be given; (5) That the war contribution of 45 crores be disapproved; (6) That the attempt to make the Defence of India Act permanent be condemned and (7) That the Press Act be abolished.

# BENGAL AMBULANCE PRISONERS.

## THEIR RELEASE FROM TURKEY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Telegraphic news has been just received in Calcutta that some members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, which left Calcutta for Mesopotamia in June 1915 and were taken prisoners by the Turks, have been released. Six of them have made their way to the Suez and two or three others are expected to reach there soon. They will probably be in Calcutta in less than a fortnight.

# ALL-INDIA HINDU CONFERENCE.

## TO BE HELD AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Hindu Association of Delhi decided at a meeting held at the centre on the 6th to undertake with the help of the Hindu leaders of the place to make arrangements for holding a session of the All India Hindu Conference at Delhi in the Christmas week. A meeting was to take place on the 9th to elect the Reception Committee. Pandit Deva Ratna Sharma, Hony. Secy., All India Hindu Sabha has proceeded to Delhi to assist.

# FRENCH DECORATIONS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

A press communiqué states:—

The award of the following French decorations to officers for services rendered within the Indian Empire were notified in the "London Gazette" of the 6th November:—

Commander Legion D'Honneur:—Major-General E. S. May C. B., C. M. G.

Officer Legion D'Honneur:—Brig.-Veneral C. G. Pendergast C. B.

Chevalier Legion D'Honneur:—Colonels P. L. Grove, Cheshire, Regt. and H. J. Mahon, Indian Defence Force. Lieut.-Colonels R. T. Filgate C. I. E., V. O., Indian Defence Force, J. H. Hugo D. S. O., Indian Medical Service and H. W. Woodall, Dorset Regt. and Major D. B. Ross, Punjabis.

Croix De Guerre:—Brig.-General G. A. Dale, C. M. G., Colonel A. L. Tarver, D. S. O., Baluchistan Infantry. Lieut.-Colonel C. H. B. Lees, C. M. G., Sikhs. Majors A. J. Clipton, Durham Light Infantry, C. E. W. S. Fawcett, R. A. M. C., R. F. Finlay, D. S. O., Rijes, C. H. R. P. Landon, Indian Cavalry, R. Leicester S. and T. Corps, G. H. Russell, Indian Infantry. Captain F. L. Engledow, Royal West Kent Regt.

# "THE NEW GERMANY AND THE PEACE."

## MAXIMILIAN HARDEN AND MR. WILSON'S OPPORTUNITY

A correspondent forwards to the "Manchester Guardian," the following translation of an interview on "The New Germany and the Peace," which Maximilian Harden has given to the Transoceanic News service. The interview appeared in the "Berliner Tageblatt" of the 9th October last:—

I am sure that President Wilson will not be found inferior to the destiny that the greatest decision of all history has put into his hands. Yet not into his hands alone. For as President and spokesman of the United States of America he must and will act in harmony with the nations united with him in the common fight. But, first, the mist of blood and the web of lies must not blind us to the fact that in the counsels of the European nations, too, there sit men of moral elevation and humanity. And, secondly, there is no man better fitted to mobilise all the pacific and moral forces of mankind in support of his views than the man who resigned the Presidency of Princeton on account of his convictions, than the orator of Mount Vernon and New York, than Washington's legitimate successor.

Wilson's programme has been accepted by all the Socialist parties, and by all the Governments that combined against Germany in 1914, as the basis of a new world-order and a durable peace. Germany has now accepted it in the same spirit—a new Germany, which has the honest will to break away from the double alliance of domination and greed, from the triple alliance of nationalism, imperialism, and militarism, and in dignified freedom, with the right fully to determine its own destinies, to order itself, under mankind, as a noble, usefully active member of the body of that society of nations that is still in the shaping.

Because the belligerent nations are still cut off from one another, and because the optics and acousties of American and German public life are still diverse, it is comprehensible that doubts should prevail, and it is a matter of course that every security which is reasonable, that is, which gives no unfair advantage to either party, and which avoids even the appearance of deliberate humiliation—will be granted with a willing heart.

The new Germany wills reparation for every proven wrong, including those that may be proven against its previous Governments. But it would rise up with indignation against the attempt to avenge the errors and faults of individuals, who here or there, in secrecy, have conducted public business, upon the honour and goods of the people who had no voice in such conduct, and could scarcely even be aware of it. However, the conscience of the world may judge as to the origin of the war, the mass of the German nation honestly believe that they rose up to defend their threatened homes. Otherwise they would not have fought so obstinately nor suffered so patiently in soul and body.

The new Germany wills that the morals of States shall conform henceforth to the same law as private morals. But it is bound to protest against the attempt to date from an arbitrary point in time the validity of the law that puts conquest on the same level as stolen goods. Many states have been built up on conquest. We desire that such growths be made impossible. But we cannot recognise the decision as just which sanctions all conquests by the sword up to 1871, and treats as robbery only the acquisitions of that year.

However, armistice and peace are possible at once, and therefore necessary. There is no point left as to which a just understanding could not be easily reached. . . . The goal of the new order must be the purification of humanity. For only that joyous growth can assure to every nation the freedom to breathe. Freedom is force. On this foundation stands the German people's Government. That they cannot make yet broader the cleft that separates them from the "has-been" and the "passing-away" the far-sightedness of the Americans will understand.

In the ears of the world President Wilson has asked, "Do you will the new world-order whose outline I sketch for you?" Germany and the States allied with her have answered Yes. As Pausanias received as a shameful insult the counsel to crucify the corpse of Mardonius because Leonidas had been crucified, so, I am confident, will Wilson reject with disgust the proposal to requite atrocities with atrocities—nay, to overdo them with worse atrocities. He and his associates know that Germany is not conquered, that before she could be conquered much more irreplaceable blood must flow, much more of the sacred possessions of mankind be destroyed; and that their ideal cannot be erected on ruins and on new fields of corpses. They will not smash, in a rage of unseemly, unjust demands, the cradle of German democracy, hammered together in silent but hard labour of the spirit. They will not be so blind, so thickly enveloped in the debauch of military success, that they will choose the only way left to give new life to the militarist forces we have overcome—namely, to impose humiliations which the German people could only accept when completely, utterly powerless, and which even then would force them to prepare for a new war. But this people does not want new war aims, does not want new wars; it wants only to prepare an honourable peace for mankind. I am sure that President Wilson will not be too small for his fate.

It is understood that an informal private conference is to be held at the Government house, Madras, on the 16th instant for discussion of statistics bearing Franchise Committee which is to visit Madras in January.


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# INDIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

## HYDERABAD DEMANDS SELF-DETERMINATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Dec., 9.

At an extremely well attended and enthusiastic public meeting held at Hyderabad (Sind) on Sunday last under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and local branches of the two Home Rule Leagues, Mr. Ghulamali, G. Chagla presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—

"The citizens of Hyderabad in public meeting assembled are strongly of opinion that the principle of self-determination must be applied to India as to all other countries at the forthcoming Peace Conference and that the ideals of the war and President Wilson's fourteen points will not have been properly carried out unless the principle of self-determination is applied to India."

"The citizens of Hyderabad in public meeting assembled emphatically protest against the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as the accredited representative of the Indian people at the Peace Conference and urges that it is essential for safe-guarding the interests of the Indian nation at the forthcoming discussion on peace and reconstruction at the Imperial War Cabinet, Inter-Allied Conference and the Peace Conference that the Congress and the League should be allowed to select India's representative. This meeting suggests that Lokmanya Tilak should be selected by the Congress and the League to be associated with Sir S. P. Sinha at these discussions as the properly accredited representative and spokesman of the people of India and that no decision affecting Indian interests should be arrived at unless it secures the consent of Lokamanya Tilak."

"This public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad strongly urge upon Goverament at this time of universal rejoicing at the successful termination of the war the extreme desirability of immediately setting at liberty all interned persons, including the interned Sindhis, and removing all kinds of restrictions imposed on the freedom of action and movement during the war."

"This meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad protests most emphatically against the reactionary recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee on sedition and is strongly of opinion that the incorporation of these recommendations in a permanent legislative measure is wholly inconsistent with the principles of a civilised Government and the ideals of the British Government. This meeting further calls upon all non-official Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council to oppose the enactment of such legislation in the interest of the liberty of the Indian Nation."

Dr. Choithram, Mr. Jethmal, Mr. Virumal Begraj Mr. Santdas and Pandit Lokram were among the speakers.

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HALVAS of different descriptions such at (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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# THE WEATHER

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 29.901 | Inch |
| Temperature of Air | 75.8 | Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 65.7 | " |
| Dew Point | 60.2 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.590 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 0.2 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.1 | " |
| Minimum do. | 68.1 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNE,ENE,NW,NNW. | |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 169 | Miles. |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th December 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear except at Rawalpindi. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi and night temperature at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is below normal at Jhansi; night temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.17in. of rain. Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared over Sind while in Rajputana skies remain clear. Humidity is locally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight defect except in lower Sind; night temperature is also below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect almost over the whole area. Both day and night temperatures are below the average except on the Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity continues locally below normal in the south. Both day and night temperature are in defect over the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Konkan and are clear in the north. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air remains drier than usual in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is locally below normal in the south of the division; night temperature continues slightly below the average throughout.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west appears to have intensified and extended southwards and under its influence nearly general rain has fallen in north Baluchistan and local rain in lower Sind. The falls have been light at Quetta and Karachi but if the telegram from Robat is correct, a very heavy fall of 5.50 inches was received there between 2 and 4 a.m. this morning. The unsettled conditions in the south of the Bay appear to have developed into a depression and moved nearer to the Madras coast but have as yet caused no appreciable rainfall there.

Rainfall may extend into upper Sind and the Punjab and set in on the Madras coast.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 10th of December, 1918.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total, 1st Jun. to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st Jun. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (9th) | 74.2 | 62.4 | 68 | .. | 0.40 | —1.83 |
| Jask | 80.5 | 66.4 | 70 | 0 | 0 | —0.64 |
| Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (9th) | 79.3 | 69.2 | 70 | .. | 0 | —0.62 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 74 | 47.4 | 54 | 0 | 0 | —0.13 |
| Rawalpindi | 69.1 | 50.6 | 63 | 0 | 0.21 | —0.27 |
| Lahore | 72.0 | 40.4 | 34 | .. | 0.10 | —0.04 |
| Hissar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambala | 73.7 | 38.1 | 57 | 0 | 1.06 | +0.74 |
| Delhi | 71.1 | 49.8 | 42 | 0 | 0 | —0.17 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 74.1 | 47.3 | 47 | .. | 0 | —0.17 |
| Mainpuri | 76.9 | 46.1 | 47 | .. | 0 | —0.26 |
| Jhansi | 74.9 | 46.8 | 65 | .. | 0.93 | +0.77 |
| Cawnpore | 74.2 | 48.1 | 58 | .. | 0.44 | —0.42 |
| Allahabad | 74.8 | 48.6 | 48 | .. | 0.06 | —0.34 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 74.5 | 48.4 | 59 | .. | 0 | —0.09 |
| Karachi | 78.7 | 61.3 | 91 | 0.17 | 0.17 | +0.11 |
| Ajmer | 72.3 | 44.1 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.28 |
| Jodpore | 75.5 | 46.0 | 44 | .. | 0 | —0.19 |
| Kotah | 75.6 | 49.8 | 48 | .. | 0.28 | +0.13 |
| Mount Abu | 63 | 45 | 1.0 | 33 | 0 | —0.27 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Baroda | 79 | 0 | 48.3 | 41 | 0 | —0.09 |
| Dwarka | 81 | 1 | 80.7 | 58 | 0 | —0.01 |
| Veraval | 86.9 | | 80.6 | 34 | 0 | —0.26 |
| Rajkot | 83.1 | | 47.9 | 17 | 0 | —0.21 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 83.2 | | 80.8 | 51 | 0 | —0.16 |
| Surat | 86.7 | | 54.1 | 37 | 0 | —0.22 |
| Ahmedabad | 85.5 | | 58.2 | 23 | 0 | —0.16 |
| Deesa | 82.9 | | 49.3 | 57 | 0 | —0.13 |
| Neemuch | 76.9 | | 44.6 | 30 | 0.05 | —0.17 |
| Indore | 77.6 | | 44.6 | 33 | 0.23 | —0.26 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 71.3 | | 42.7 | 73 | 1.30 | +0.57 |
| Saugor | 72.5 | | 50.6 | 35 | 0.83 | +0.31 |
| Sohagpur | 75.1 | | 45.8 | 74 | 2.17 | +1.58 |
| Khandwa | 79.2 | | 45.1 | 56 | 0.02 | —0.55 |
| Akola | 81.7 | | 47.5 | 49 | 1.62 | +1.14 |
| Amraoti | 79.8 | | 46.8 | 27 | 1.6- | +1.03 |
| Nagpur | 76 | | 50.7 | 46 | 2.21 | +1.41 |
| Chanda | 80.3 | | 45.0 | 67 | 0.23 | —0.44 |
| Raipur | 75.7 | | 48.8 | 58 | 0.66 | +0.12 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 85.1 | | 67.4 | 67 | 0.09 | —0.35 |
| Ratnagiri | 86.9 | | 66.3 | 64 | 3.41 | +2.67 |
| Marmugao | 80 | 0 | .. | 82 | 3.01 | +1.96 |
| Karwar | 86.7 | | 64.0 | 89 | 4.58 | +2.79 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 82.8 | | 45.2 | 28 | 0.08 | —0.52 |
| Ahmednagar | 83. | | 47.8 | 47 | 0.35 | —0.49 |
| Poona | 86.1 | | 50.9 | 61 | 1.16 | +0.23 |
| Sholapur | 83.4 | | 51.8 | 49 | 1.41 | +0.39 |
| Bijapur | 80.8 | | 51.6 | 40 | 0.39 | —0.03 |
| Belgaum | 80.1 | | 50.9 | 55 | 4.29 | +2.76 |
| Aurangabad | 82.8 | | 51.1 | 34 | 1.07 | +0.28 |
| Hissamabad (Indur) | 79.8 | | 49.9 | 67 | 2.35 | +1.70 |
| Hyderabad | 77.8 | | 53.0 | 52 | 2.79 | +1.93 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 86.9 | | 66.1 | 74 | 6.60 | +3.59 |
| Calicut | 88.8 | | 65.7 | 79 | 12.72 | +7.58 |
| Cochin | 98 | | 70.6 | 65 | 9.44 | +2.47 |
| Colombo | 84.1 | | 71.8 | 69 | 7.33 | —7.24 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 80.6 | | 62.5 | 74 | 15.40 | +9.77 |
| Bellary | 80.6 | | 55.9 | 35 | 5.96 | +2.81 |
| Cuddapah | 86.0 | | 59.2 | 78 | 5.67 | +1.92 |
| Madras | 80.5 | | 68.8 | 58 | 45.53 | +30.03 |
| Bangalore | 74.8 | | 52.3 | 81 | 7.39 | +4.57 |
| Coimbatore | 84.7 | | 59.1 | 74 | 11.78 | +7.92 |
| Trichinopoly | 82 | 2 | 54.8 | 82 | 11.36 | +5.45 |
| Negapatam | 76 | 6 | 63.9 | 69 | 0.02 39.66 | +19.6 |


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If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be obtainable, a mother can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away suddenly, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad) for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be contented and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

Glaxo can be given in turn with or take the place of breast-milk, because it is not an artificial food—there is nothing artificial about it—it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar [illegible] Glaxo is in dry form, because the superfluous water (the germ-carrier of milk) has been driven off by the Glaxo process, which prevents the risk of milk-borne disease, and makes the nourishing card of the milk easily and quickly digestible by every baby from birth.

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### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill | LOW WATER. Day of Month | Bombay Mean time | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | h m | ft. in | Dec. | h m | ft. in |
| Tues | 10 | m 3 20 | 27 4 | 10 | m 9 5h | 19 2 |
| | | 3 5a | 24 11 | | 9 55a | 19 3 |
| Wed | 11 | m 4 9 | 26 10 | 11 | m 10 58 | 18 9 |
| | | 5 7a | 25 0 | | 10 42a | 20 2 |
| Thur | 12 | m 5 6 | 24 6 | 12 | 0 7a | 18 0 |
| | | m 6 24a | 25 6 | | | |
| Fri | 13 | m 6 10 | 26 4 | 13 | m 0 15 | 20 8 |
| | | 7 42a | 26 5 | | 1 10 | 20 7 |
| Sat | 14 | m 7 18 | 26 4 | 14 | m 1 34 | 20 7 |
| | | 8 53a | 27 8 | | 2 5a | 18 0 |
| Sun | 15 | m 8 22 | 26 7 | 15 | m 2 46 | 20 2 |
| | | 9 48a | 28 9 | | 2 54a | 18 2 |
| Mon | 16 | m 9 22 | 26 11 | 16 | m 3 44 | 19 8 |
| | | 10 38a | 29 8 | | 3 41a | 14 7 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 10 (Tuesday) | Sunrise | 7h 1m | Sunset | 6h 2m |
| " 11 (Wednesday) | " | 7h 2m | " | 6h 3m |
| " 12 (Thursday) | " | 7h 2m | " | 6h 3m |
| " 13 (Friday) | " | 7h 3m | " | 6h 3m |
| " 14 (Saturday) | " | 7h 3m | " | 6h 4m |
| " 15 (Sunday) | " | 7h 4m | " | 6h 4m |
| " 16 (Monday) | " | 7h 5m | " | 6h 4m |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Dec. 8d. 8h. 49 3m. p.m.; First quarter 11d. 8h. 1-4m. a.m. Full Moon 18d 0h. 47.5m a.m.; Last quarter 25d 0h. 0 6m. p.m.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 10th December, 1918, was 30.125 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached barometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.


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## DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS

## FURTHER TORY CRITICISM.

## LORD CURZON'S DEFENCE.

*(Continued from our Monday's issue.)*

Earl Curzon, Lord President of the Council, replying for the Government, said:—Although the attendance on neither of the two occasions on which your lordships have been discussing this motion has been large, nobody can dispute or underrate the gravity and importance of the speeches to which we have listened. We have had speeches from two ex-Secretaries of State, from one former Viceroy, from two Governors of great distinction, and we have just listened to a member of the Commission which is responsible for the Montagu-Chelmsford report. A great many of these speeches contained a good deal of criticism, sometimes hostile criticism, upon the recommendations. With that part I am not particularly concerned. The other part of their speeches has related to criticism, also sometimes very strong and forcible, of the procedure that the Government have adopted and propose to adopt. It will be considered my duty, speaking for the Government, to reply more particularly to the charges under the two latter headings—the procedure of the Government up to date and the procedure of the Government in the stages that lay before us. The first public stage in the history of this matter was the reading out in another place, in August last, of the historic announcement by the Secretary for India. It was by no means the first stage, because that announcement was the result of prolonged correspondence with the Government of India of close and repeated examination at home, and of an amount of labour which must have rarely been expended upon a public announcement. I imagine that as much care was devoted to the declaration, perhaps more, than to the famous declaration of her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1858—a declaration which, if I remember rightly, was framed by Lord Derby and corrected and amended by her Majesty's own hand. Without claiming for a moment that this announcement was, therefore, invested with any pontifical character, it had a seriousness and an intended weight which your lordships would not dispute. Lord Crewe has said that the declaration no doubt sprung from the circumstances of the war. I can quite believe that had the war not occurred the declaration might not have been made either in that particular form or at that particular time. The war has altered the whole atmosphere of life, and it is inconceivable that it should have passed through its tragic course without leaving much more than a ripple upon the surface of the Indian nation and without profoundly stirring its depths. I think that Lord Lansdowne said yesterday that the declaration committed nobody.

The Marquess of Lansdowne.—I said that technically it certainly committed nobody, but that I recognized, as an announcement of that kind had been made, it could not be ignored.

Lord Curzon.—Of course, the declaration did commit his Majesty's Government only, but Lord Selborne carried the matter a stage further, and said it committed us, and by us he meant Parliament and the nation. And that that was so, I think, was clear, because I cannot recall any suggestion of dissent either from the spirit or even from the phraseology of that declaration.

### TWO ALTERNATIVES.

About the second stage I need say very little. Lord Crewe said there were two alternatives that might have been adopted. One was an inquiry by Royal Commission, and the other was a Parliamentary inquiry, similar to those which had been sometimes held in defence to the Government of India in earlier days. The only alternative to the visit of the Secretary of State which was before us at the time was a suggestion that an important Commission should go to India. It is well known that the views of the Viceroy of India and the Government of India have been before us. The Secretary of State for India, then Mr. Chamberlain, and his advisers at the India Office had formulated their ideas. They were not in complete accord. How were we to effect co-ordination and, if possible, fusion between the two. There were two methods. One was the sending out of a Commission to India. The other was that adopted. If the Commission reported in a sense differing from the views of the Secretary of State and the Government of India the Cabinet would have been placed in an almost impossible condition of having to decide between three different programmes. In these circumstances, accepting the suggestion of the Viceroy himself, which I think was a very wise one, the Cabinet charged the Secretary of State with the mission to India. When that mission is sometimes described, I will not say as a "hole-and-corner" affair, but as a mission invested with circumstances of secrecy, and so on, be it remembered that the right hon. gentleman took members of both Houses of Parliament with him, including the noble lord who has just spoken. There was no secrecy about the proceedings of the mission. Absolute publicity attended the whole presentation of the Indian case.

The third stage was the return of the Secretary of State to England and the presentation of his report. I do not think anyone will contend that because the Government were involved in war the report should not have been published. Then we come to the fourth stage, which I may call that of public criticism. A debate took place in the House of Commons which, I believe, was almost universally favourable to the general scope and character of the scheme.

As to an opportunity being given to the public of forming their own judgment upon the matter, Lord Curzon said:—The Government have always contemplated that Indians should be given the same chance of expressing their opinions here as they had in India itself, with a view of letting the public at large know what is to be said on both sides of the Indian case. Now we are approaching the penultimate stage, in which it is the duty of this Government to make up their minds about the scheme, and to submit it to Parliament. I think it was Lord Midleton who drew a distinction between the two Committees which have gone to India, and said that the Committee to deal with the franchise was in any circumstances necessary, but that the Committee to deal with the classification of the reserve and transfer of subjects was under a different category, because it related only to the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, I do not think that is a fair distinction to draw. Both these proposals are not only germane but essential to the scheme. You cannot, on the one hand, decide what your system of election is to be until you have settled what your vote is to be, and until you have settled the method of election that is to be adopted; on the other hand, you cannot form an opinion even on the principle of reserved or transferred subjects until you know what are the subjects it is proposed to reserve and what to transfer.

### OBJECTIONS TO A JOINT COMMITTEE.

Lord Midleton proposed—and he has had very strong support—that a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament should now be set up, to whom the Montagu-Chelmsford Report should be referred. Lord Islington yesterday said that this would be to do the work of the Secretary of State and his colleagues over again. He has been criticized for that remark and yet I think in substance it is quite true. I hardly think that a Parliament inquiry of that sort would carry any great confidence when, owing to physical and geographical conditions, Indian opinion, except that of eminent Indians in this country, must be necessarily excluded. If it is a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament it has to be composed in representation of the different sections of opinion in Parliament. Opinion in this House about India is not widely divided; opinion in the House of Commons takes very opposite and extreme forms. Do you imagine for a moment that you will get from that committee anything like a unanimous report in one direction or the other Our position would be tenfold more difficult if we had a point report of a committee of Parliament with two or three minority reports amending the scheme, criticizing and possibly rejecting it. What is the Government to do when the committee has reported? Is it to accept some of the suggestions and reject others? Supposing the committee reject the scheme, are the Government to wipe off the slate altogether the scheme of their Secretary of State and accept that of the Committee? Lord Curzon further suggested that in taking the course proposed their lordships would not be acting in quite a fair way to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, and said that if he were Secretary of State or Viceroy he should be disposed to look upon it as an affront to himself if the Government took his report and threw it into the hands of a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, and said, "Let us see what you think of it, and let us know in what form it ought to be worked out." As to the effect that would be produced in India, nothing would be more likely to chill but itself. Lord Curzon, continuing, said: the Government at home was not serious. He thought his recollection of history was correct when he said that on no occasion did the Government, introducing a great Bill for the Government of India, allow the responsibility to be assumed by anybody but itself. Lord Curzon, continuiny, said: —It is really not only the old tradition and practice, but it is the constitutional duty of the Government to assume responsibility for their own measures in this respect. Then you must remember that by your action here you cannot pledge another place to co-operate with you in the manner you desire. The constitutional position is for the Government of the country to make itself responsible for legislation, and also to lay its Bill before Parliament, to court every manner of Parliamentary injury when that stage is reached. but not to depute its functions to Parliament in advance. I have been considering, in the course of the debate, whether it might not be possible to provide some opportunity beyond that of a Joint Committee at this stage to enable all sections of opinion to make their voices heard and their influence felt. It is quite true that, not merely because of the war but because of the incompleteness of the scheme, the Government cannot submit their scheme in its final shape until the two Committees have reported; but I am prepared to make the suggestion to the Secretary of State, which I do on my own authority and in the sincere conviction that the opinions which you have represented are entitled to be heard, and ought to be heard in the most effective way.

### MOTION REJECTED.

The Marquess of Salisbury, speaking on behalf of the supporters of the motion, said they did not wish to injure the Report, but they thought it should be inquired into as there were immense elements in it. In all the circumstances, his friends and himself felt that they had no course open to them but to persist in the motion. They intended by that act to express their determination, in this vital matter, which might be most disastrous to India, and so far as this House was concerned, that the fullest consideration should be given to these proposals before Parliamennt and the country were committed, even to the second reading of the report.

On a division the motion was rejected by 25 to 21.


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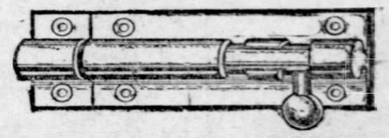
BOLT  BRAND

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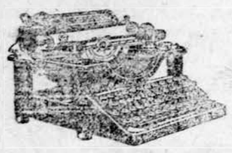

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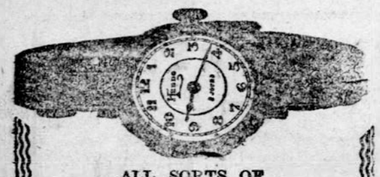

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